



Why U.S. Does Not Enter War

BY FREDERICK A. HODGE

SEE PAGE SIX

SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN

TEN CENTS
VOL. 57, NO. 9

NOVEMBER 8
TORONTO, 1941

AN AIRMAN ENJOYS A SEMI-WEEKLY DANCE NIGHT AT TORONTO'S ADELAIDE STREET CANTEN WITH A DANCE VOLUNTEER. THE STORY IS ON PAGES 4 AND 5

The editor of SATURDAY NIGHT and Gratian O'Leary, editor of the Ottawa Journal, will do a discussion broadcast in the "We Have Been There" series of the CBC at 9:30 EDST tomorrow evening. Both were members of the party of Canadian editors who returned last week from England.

ASTONISHINGLY little publicity has attended the preliminary budding of the event which will already, unless all signs fail, have burst in full flower upon a waiting world by the time these lines come to the eyes of most of our readers. We refer to the "drafting" of the Right Hon. Arthur Meighen as leader of the Conservative party with a seat in the House of Commons, an event which as we well to press was confidently expected to take place at the meeting of the national committee of the party on Friday of this week. The movement for this purpose has been one of the most rapidly developed in the whole history of Canadian politics, and one of the most efficient.

The move, we think, shows a considerably greater degree of political astuteness than most of the recent performances of the Conservative party. What it does in effect is to allow a breathing spell to elapse before the party faces the real problem of its orientation for the future. Mr. Meighen, who is sixty-seven years of age, obviously will not do any re-orienting. But the whole project which was down for consideration on Friday went a good deal further than the selection of a leader. It was understood that the new leader was to be provided with several relatively young, energetic and able followers chosen from outside of the present House membership for whom sitting members were to make way. (If the scheme were to fail to materialize it would probably be for lack of the requisite self-abnegation on the part of sitting members.)

Such a group, with a man of Mr. Meighen's great parliamentary experience and unexcelled debating skill at its head, would be able to hold public attention as an Opposition, and some at least of its members would be able to impress themselves upon the Canadian people

in a way which should solve, far better than any party convention could now do, the difficult question of who should be the next leader. The party would thus avoid the enormous disadvantage under which it would otherwise labor, of having to choose its leader from among a group of persons, not one of whom has ever made an appearance in the national parliamentary arena. It has been generally assumed that, failing some such device as this, a party convention with all its risks and conflicts would have to be brought on in the very near future, before the candidates could really be sized up; this because of the poor health of Mr. Hanson and the quite equally poor health of the party in the House of Commons.

Whether Mr. Meighen will lead the party in an election contest, and if so, what the

party's chances would be, are another problem altogether. In the House we look for him to be highly effective. As a vote-getter in a national contest he appears considerably less promising. Whether the project includes any arrangement for his retirement before the next election is not known as we write, and probably will not be known for some time.

In the not impossible event of a fairly early election brought on by Mr. King on the issue of voluntary service versus conscription, Mr. Meighen would of course be the most appropriate leader the party could have, and in such a contest his social-economic views would have little importance. But we doubt whether conscription could win unless several important personages could be detached from the Liberal party on that issue.

THE FRONT PAGE

FEATURES IN THIS ISSUE

Invasion of the Continent	B. K. Sandwell	8
Roosevelt's War Problems	Willson Woodside	12
Education Gets Religion	F. D. L. Smith	14
"Don't You Hear Me?"	Mary Quayle Innis	29

How to Entertain Soldiers on Leave	Harold Sutherland	4
Why the United States Does Not Enter the War	Frederick A. Hodge	6
Britain's Counterweight to Dakar	Frank Longworth	9
Education Canada's Greatest Task	E. A. Hardy	10
London Press is Still Irked	P. O'D.	22
Join Canada's War on Waste	L. W. J. Croydon	28

THE BUSINESS FRONT

Investor Looks at Price-Wage Control	Paul Carliss	29
Strike Threat at Kirkland Lake	P. M. Richards	29
Britain's Propaganda Market	Gilbert C. Layton	35

Undiscussed but ever present in the background of the whole situation lies the railway problem. Mr. Meighen, who has been out of the electoral conflict since 1926, is probably less hampered by past commitments on this subject than any other experienced parliamentarian. There are some prominent Liberals who would like to see a much more radical solution of the railway problem than their party is ever likely to sponsor; and it is conceivable that on a combination of the conscription issue for public consumption and the railway issue as a more private motive some of these might overcome their personal dislike for Mr. Meighen and give him their support.

Then there is the further possibility that Mr. King may upset all these calculations by going in for conscription himself, with assurances to Quebec that his kind of conscription will be much easier for that province to bear than Mr. Meighen's kind. Mr. King could obtain French-speaking lieutenants for such a program, even if Mr. Lapointe felt compelled to retire; Mr. Meighen could not. The whole situation is full of the most intriguing uncertainties; but whatever happens it is a matter for rejoicing that a great and historic party is showing signs of awakening from the torpor of its post-Bennett years.

Nova Scotia "Unchanged"

IN THE returns of the recent Nova Scotia elections the word "unchanged" occurred after the names of various ridings with a monotony that must have been extremely pleasing to the party in power. Hon. Mr. McMillan, a genial veteran of Liberal politics who a little more than a year ago succeeded Hon. Angus Macdonald as premier, has demonstrated that he is as popular as his young and eloquent predecessor.

We used to hear a good deal of the "Youth movement" in Canadian affairs, but the war seems to have obliterated it down by the sea. Mr. McMillan, the oldest of provincial premiers, had pitted against him Leonard W. Fraser, thirty years his junior and one of the ablest

(Continued on Page Three)

PEOPLE *make news*



Clement Attlee, Lord Privy Seal in the British Cabinet, is shown with U.S. Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins who met him at the airport last week as he arrived in New York to attend the International Labor Office conference at Columbia University. In a broadcast speech early this week he declared: "I have been greatly impressed by Canada's effort. In the fighting services and in the provision of munitions and food Canadians are making a magnificent contribution." He spoke over the CBC.



The Countess of Limberick, President of the London County Branch of the British Red Cross, who arrived in the United States last week on the Dixie Clipper for a three-weeks lecture tour on which she will thank American aid agencies for the "magnificent help" accorded the British since war began.



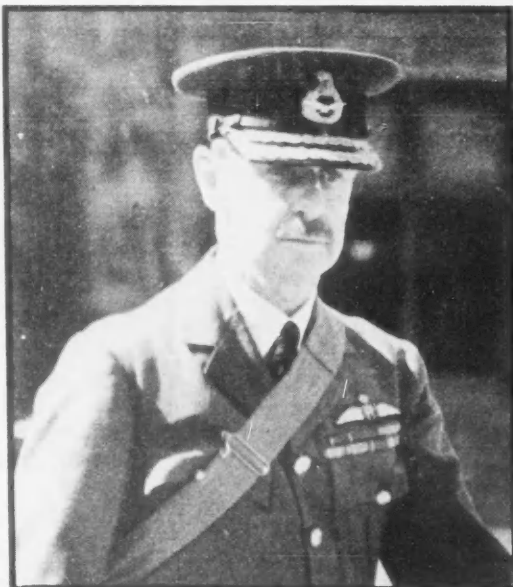
Six of Britain's top R.A.F. pilots were in Canada last week enroute to the United States where they will "swap ideas" with the U.S. Army Air Corps. Of the six, three are shown here. Above is Wing Commander H. I. Edwards, who won the coveted Victoria Cross for



a brilliant attack on Bremen. Above is Wing Commander R. R. S. Tuck, second-ranking fighter pilot in the R.A.F., holder of the D.S.O. and bar, D.F.C. and two bars, and credited with 29 enemy craft. He shot down 9 planes at Dunkirk.



In the group was the R.A.F.'s ace pilot, Wing Commander A. G. Malan, D.S.O. and bar, D.F.C. and bar, shown above with his son. Malan is credited with 35 enemy planes. Like Tuck, he first became famous in the battle over England in August and September, 1940.



Air Chief Marshal Sir Hugh Dowding, 60, who has had charge of the R.A.F. Fighter Command since 1936 and who recently returned to England from the United States where he had been on a special purchasing commission for the Ministry of Aircraft Production, was retired last week. Rumor is he will get a post outside the R.A.F.



Max Schmeling, former world's heavyweight boxing champion and idol of the German sporting public, gives the Nazi salute as he greets Berlin's boxing fans at Deutschlandhalle. He is wearing the uniform of a non-commissioned officer in a famous parachute regiment. Pinned on the tunic are his newly-obtained Iron Cross First and Second Class decorations. Schmeling was wounded in the attack on Crete and at one time was reported killed.

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Something For Lindbergh

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

I WONDER if Canadians who listen in on C.B.C. heard Merrow some weeks ago on a Sunday broadcast? He did the most defeating thing for Lindbergh that I have ever heard (this apropos of Mr. Sandwell's recent article on Lindbergh). I quote: "A last word. This evening a friend and myself were walking through a quiet village in Kent. We were passing a charming house set in soft gardens. The gate was open. It was twilight and dim lights shone from windows. My friend suggested we walk up to the house. Then he suggested that we look through a window. We did. A long room, dim-lit, two long rows of small cots in which children slept with their small arms raised around their pillows. A nurse in white cap sat under a quiet light reading a book. It was the emblem of peace in war-torn England." There was a stop in Mr. Merrow's broadcast. Then he said: "I thought that Charles Lindbergh would like to know that it was the house he sought refuge in—when England gave him sanctuary. Good-night."

EVA RUPERTA BRYAN,
Milville, Paget West, Bermuda.

C. P. and Censors

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

YOUR correspondent, Augustus Prater, in your issue of October 18, seems by implication to charge the Canadian Press with disclosure of information of value to the enemy in its Halifax dispatch of October 3 reporting a series of explosions attending the destruction of a military plane by fire.

The dispatch in question, like all similar Canadian Press dispatches, was submitted to and passed by the censorship at Halifax, and criticism, if any is warranted, should be directed to that quarter and not at the Canadian Press.

J. A. McNEIL,
General Manager,
Toronto, Ont., Canadian Press.

Treatment of Germans

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

I WISH to congratulate you on the sanity and non-partisanship of your editorials of the past six months.

I read with interest your editorial "Leave It Alone." Very recently I read "A Black Record, Germans Past and Present" written by Sir William Vansittart, Chief Diplomatic Advisor to His Majesty's Government. I believe it was published by Hamish Hamilton and is valued at sixpence. Personally I would like to see it have a very wide circulation and was hoping one of the Canadian magazines would publish it. This book certainly enlarges on your editorial.

Toronto, Ont., D. A. McCOLL.

The Pfeiffer Test

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

I READ with interest the article by Stewart C. Easton entitled, "Disease May be Defeated in the First Round" which appeared in the September 16 issue of SATURDAY NIGHT. In this article and in a subsequent letter which also appeared in SATURDAY NIGHT, the author makes the statement that to his knowledge not a single doctor or hospital in Canada was using the Pfeiffer test for the diagnosis of cancer.

I was greatly surprised that an author writing from Toronto should make such a statement, when a few miles away in Montreal Dr. O. C. Gruner, who is on the Faculty of McGill University, and who is on the Staff of the Royal Victoria Hospital of Montreal, has been using this test for some years. In Dr. Gruner's hands this test has been shown to be a reliable aid in the diagnosis of cancer, for out of 122 cases of proved

cancer the test was positive in 110 or 90.1%; and out of 33 cases of proved non-cancer the test was negative in 32 or 96.9%.

Dr. Gruner published a critical analysis of his experiences with this test in the August 1940 issue of the *Canadian Medical Association Journal*, and I would strongly suggest that Professor Gortner of the University of Minnesota, whose letter on this subject appeared in a recent issue of the SATURDAY NIGHT, read this paper carefully before he again condemns something he knows very little about.

GORDON A. MCCURDY, M.D.,
Royal Jubilee Hospital,
Victoria, B.C.

Gasless Campaigning

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

"SAVE Hot Air and Gas!" was the campaign slogan of Raymond Crosby, of Kentville, Conservative candidate in Kings County for the Nova Scotia elections held October 28.

He pledged himself to deliver no speech through the campaign, and not to use gasoline. Adhering stringently to both self-imposed edicts, he campaigned by personal canvass through the county, and mostly on foot, covering 200 miles on the roads and streets, also using trains and horse and wagon.

Crosby's unique speechless and gasless campaign went for naught, as he lost by a very wide margin to his Liberal foe, J. A. McDonald, provincial Minister of Agriculture. McDonald's vote was 6,643, and that of Crosby 3,949. The plurality of 2,749 was unusually large and about 1,000 more than that rolled up by the Liberal standard bearer in 1937.

Kentville, N.S., WILLIAM J. McNULTY.

Cathedral, Not Abbey

A SMALL multitude of correspondents have drawn our attention to an error in the caption of a picture in our last issue representing a group of young airmen at prayer in a London church. Quite unmistakably the picture was taken in Westminster Cathedral, the lovely and thus far undamaged fane of Roman Catholicism in London, and not in Westminster Abbey. That the error originated in the caption supplied by the photograph agency is no excuse; but the editor of SATURDAY NIGHT may be allowed to plead that he had not yet returned to the office from England when the page in question went to press.

SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN WEEKLY

Established A.D. 1887

BERNARD K. SANDWELL, Editor
P. M. RICHARDS, Assistant and
Financial Editor

WILSON WOODSIDE, Foreign Editor
N. McHARDY, Advertising Manager

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES — Canada and
Newfoundland \$3.00 per year, \$5.00 for two
years, \$7.00 for three years; all other parts
of the British Empire, \$3.00 per year; all
other countries, \$4.00 per year.
Single copies 10c.

Advertising contracts are solicited and accepted by this business office or by any representative of SATURDAY NIGHT subject to Editorial approval as printed in contract form. The Editors reserve the right to reject any contract accepted by the business office, its branch offices, or its advertising staff — to cancel same at any time after acceptance — and to refuse publication of any advertising thereunder at any time such advertising is considered by them as unreliable and undesirable.

No contribution will be returned, unless accompanied by stamped and addressed envelope. SATURDAY NIGHT does not hold itself responsible for the loss or non-receipt of unsolicited contributions.

Printed and Published in Canada

CONSOLIDATED PRESS LIMITED

CORNER OF RICHMOND AND SHEPPARD

STREETS, TORONTO 2, CANADA

MONTREAL New Birk's Bldg.

NEW YORK Room 512, 101 Park Ave.

E. R. Milling Business Manager

C. T. Croucher Assistant Business Manager

J. F. Foy Circulation Manager

Vol. 57, No. 9 Whole No. 2549

THE FRONT PAGE

(Continued from Page One)

and most attractive young men in the Maritime Provinces. Though he became leader only a year ago, he has been associated with public affairs in Nova Scotia ever since 1925, when as a brilliant graduate of Dalhousie Law School he became secretary to the then premier, Hon. E. N. Rhodes. Mr. Fraser in this campaign ran on a constructive platform, which however did involve change. It called for more progressive social legislation, and included such new proposals as state medicine for isolated communities. The electorate has evidently decided that under present circumstances progressive measures can wait for a while.

Keynes Ascending

It is expected that Mr. Montagu Norman, having reached the age of seventy, will resign the governorship of the Bank of England at the end of his present term in March next. This post is of enormous importance for the future development not only of Britain's social new order but of the world's. The Bank of England is a private company, a state of affairs which is out of keeping with the requirements of contemporary society. There is no gainsaying that Mr. Norman has done most excellent work within the orbit of activity which he has, according to tradition, regarded as the Bank's legitimate sphere. But that orbit must be widened, whether or not the Bank remains nominally private. It will never be widened under Mr. Norman's extremely conservative guidance.

The question of his succession is still shrouded in mystery, although a recent event seems to provide a pointer. In July, 1940, several innovations were introduced at the British Treasury. The post of Financial Adviser to the Treasury was created, and the choice fell upon Lord Catto who was a director of a great number of large British and Indian companies, including the Bank of England. His appointment was then widely regarded as a step towards the governorship of the Bank. Whether his rule would greatly differ from that of Mr. Norman may be doubted.

At the same time a Special Consultative Council of eight members was created at the Treasury, consisting of bankers, financiers, industrialists, trade unions and co-operative movement representatives, and two economists. Whereas the Financial Adviser is a permanent position, the Consultative Council is to be heard only on special subjects.

One of the economists on the Council is Mr. John Maynard Keynes, whose name has become familiar to millions of laymen all over the world through his plan "How to Pay for the War" which he published shortly after the outbreak of this war. As an economist he represents most vigorously the idea of a capitalist modified with a view to eliminating depression and mass unemployment.

Now the governor of the Bank is usually elected from among the directors of the Bank. Lord Catto resigned all his directorships when he was made Financial Adviser to the Treasury. But he served on the directorate of the Bank, whereas Mr. Keynes never did. However, when the other day the Court of Directors met to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Lord Catto, who was some time ago killed by a Nazi bomb, they elected Mr. Keynes. This is significant and gratifying.

"The Thunderer"

The London Times has long been so fully entrenched in the esteem of the international reading public that any change in its direction attains the importance of a minor battle in British newspapers. For Englishmen it was important domestic intelligence where announcement was made of the retirement of the eminent publicist Geoffrey Dawson. Editor-in-Chief for a quarter of a century, Mr. Dawson felt that at 67 he had reached a fitting age for retirement, and on October 1 handed over his command to his first assistant, Robert McGowan Barrington-Ward. The latter is 50 years old, and his association with the world's most famous newspaper has been lengthy. Rightly or wrongly it has been assumed that he is more in touch and more



in sympathy with the radical changes in Britain's social and economic structure, which, whether conservatively-minded persons like them or not, are inevitably maturing.

Not long since *The Times* celebrated its 156th birthday, though when founded by the original John Walter in 1785 it was known as "The Daily Universal Register." The change of name took place on January 1, 1788. Its pre-eminence among London newspapers was attained during the Napoleonic Wars under the regime of John Walter II. By him, for the first time in journalistic history, news services were organized so efficiently that *The Times* frequently published vitally important news from the continent before the Government itself had received it. It editorially warned the British public of the menace of Buonaparte with a vigor that would have been welcome some years ago when Adolf Hitler was first heard of.

During the Napoleonic wars, British statesmen and ultimately the statesmen of other countries formed the habit (still prevailing) of reading *The Times* to learn what in the way of news or counsel it might disclose. Throughout the middle years of the 19th century when the greatest editor in the history of journalism, John Delane, was in control its influence in Europe was amazing.

Impartial commentators on the incumbency of Mr. Dawson held it against him that he was a supporter of appeasement with regard to Germany. When Churchill's was a lone voice warning Britain of the wrath to come, *The Times* was optimistic, not to say complacent. But since Churchill became Prime Minister it has given him staunch support, though scolding him for taking too much on his own shoulders.

The Forest as Asset

OF THE whole family of our Canadian natural resources, it is the Forest which is performing the outstanding job as our war purchasing agent in the United States. In 1940 the forest products marketed by Canada south of the border provided a pool of foreign exchange amounting to 310 million dollars, 107 million dollars more than the gold exports. In that year Canada's commodity trade with foreign countries, excluding exports of forest products and non-monetary gold, resulted in a deficit of 199 millions. Our gold exports just overbalanced that deficit by four millions, and it was the Forest in its manufactured forms that created the foundation of assets in the American markets which gave us a purchasing power equivalent to the cost of 13,000 Spitfires or Hurricanes.

Ontario, with its enormous territory within the Great Canadian Shield, is destined for all time to be one of the great forest-growing areas of the world, if its resources are properly conserved. With the appointment of the Hon. Norman O. Hipel as Minister of Lands and Forests, and of Mr. Frank A. MacDougall as Deputy Minister, there is good ground for hope that the vast forest fire losses which have

menaced the future of the forest industries in that province as in Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia will be fought in future by every device of man-power and equipment that intelligence and a well-supplied treasury can provide. Let no-one believe any longer that forest fires are beyond the control of human organization, even in "peak" years of dry weather. The contrary has been proved time and again when modern protective services have been adequately maintained. Ontario has not a single acre of forest "to burn," for not only are such assets undergoing revaluation on a steadily ascending world market, but they represent in substantial degree the real collateral for the mounting public indebtedness of the country, and one of the chief hopes of re-employment for the men released from war and war industries after the struggle.

Mr. Hipel in the past few years has acquired a good reputation as a man of vision and determination. The people of Ontario will support him in any revision of the forest policies of Ontario that looks to the effective conserving of the publicly-owned woodlands for the use and profit of future generations. We think that he would find a strong favorable reaction from the public if he would break the constricting bonds of departmental tradition and step forward as leader and pace-maker in a plan of positive and energetic conservation.

Yes, They Are a Bore

SIR THOMAS BEECHAM, who is a master of caustic utterance as well as musical expression, has said it. "An incredible bore" he ejaculated the other day in allusion to income taxes. Most people nowadays have their feelings with regard to taxation in various forms; but nobody else had crystallized that feeling in the pungent words of Sir Thomas. The definition is accurate if we remember that the word "bore" is synonymous with tedious iteration. There is, in fact, no human device so notable for tedious iteration as taxes. A long time ago someone said that nothing was more certain than death and taxes, but death comes but once, whereas taxes—but why proceed? People felt the same way as Sir Thomas when taxes were a mere bagatelle compared with those of today.

In this particular case it would seem a rather unnecessary proceeding on the part of some minor official of the British Treasury, to take international proceedings in connection with Sir Thomas' tax bill. In addition to his office as conductor of the Seattle Orchestra, the great Beecham holds two Canadian appointments, as conductor of the Vancouver Symphony Orchestra and director of the annual Montreal Music Festival. He was in fact in Montreal all last June when the present suit was instituted, and in Vancouver during part of the past summer. The claim if justified could easily have been enforced under the British flag. No wonder Sir Thomas has been driven to use language eminent conductors usually reserve for recalcitrant oboe players, and term his tormentor a "mutton-headed pip-squeak."

THE PASSING SHOW

LAST week John L. Lewis finally permitted the strike-bound coal-mines to reopen. Perhaps he remembered what happened when Lewis XVI held out too long.

A recent report states that the Nazis have confiscated Eduard Benes' land. It seems that this is the second time they've done that.

Senator Nye has asserted that neutrality revision would arm American ships with "sling shots." And of course he doesn't want anything to happen to Goliath.

In a recent article Goebbels predicts hard times ahead for Germany. This is the first time to our knowledge that the good doctor has employed understatement.

A. G. Slaght, M.P., told reporters after a tour of London: "Iron rust has entered into my being." Perhaps he should turn himself over to the Ministry of Supply.

Last week Mr. Hanson called on the government for a labor policy "which all may understand." And we bet that Mr. Hanson would like to have Mr. King psychoanalyzed, too.

Mussolini's latest speech predicts the fall of Russia, Britain, and the United States. In the light of Mussolini's earlier predictions, this is very encouraging.

The use of cellophane is to be restricted in Canada. This should save many thousands of man-hours daily in opening packages.

DEFUNCTIVE MUSIC FOR DECEASED FREEDOMS

We have received a notice which reads "The John Peter Zengler Memorial Fund for the erection of a memorial shrine to the Bill of Rights and Press Freedom on the historic green of old St. Paul's Church, Eastchester, New York, has been approved and sponsored."

And must we cede 'em
The Bill of Rights,
And Press's Freedom?

Farewell, delights!
Farewell, our asset!
Upon your tomb,
(Supplied by Zengler)
We scrawl in green

Prophetic Spengler!

Poor Rights, poor Freedom,
Cruel to joke 'em!
De mortuis
Nil nisi bonum.

It is reported that the German officer in charge of the Crete campaign shot himself because he couldn't complete it to schedule. Now if only Adolf had taken personal charge of that campaign.

A Toronto doctor told a dental conference last week that the average army recruit has seven cavities. But we understand that three times a day the average recruit has eight.

The Reich has now made a formal declaration that "America has attacked Germany." Does that make the eighteenth or the nineteenth time that Germany has been attacked since war broke out?

Berlin has asserted that Roosevelt's latest speech does not correspond with the "German facts." It didn't sound fantastic to us, either.

Domei accuses the United States of "sowing the seeds of catastrophe." It seems that Uncle Sam has been sowing seeds in Domei.

At this writing Hitler's offer to visit the Kremlin is still being declined with many tanks.

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* recently warned the Germans that many American-made bombers will be flying over Germany in the future. This should be encouraging to the people on this side who are worried about American plane production.

Toronto's Adelaide Street Canteen Feeds . . .



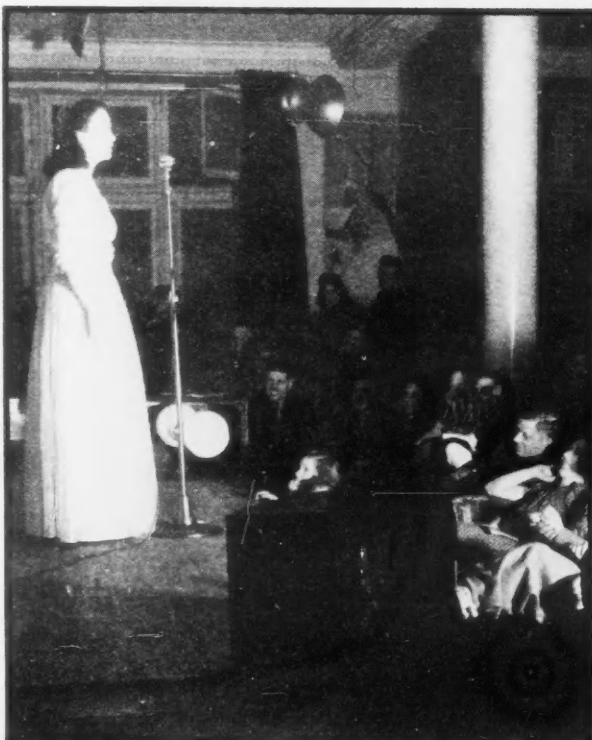
Cooking. " . . . these women are doing a job which calls for the culinary ingenuity of a big hotel dining room"



A meal. "For twenty-five cents the men get . . . hot meat, potatoes, either soup or a vegetable, bread and butter, dessert and beverage"



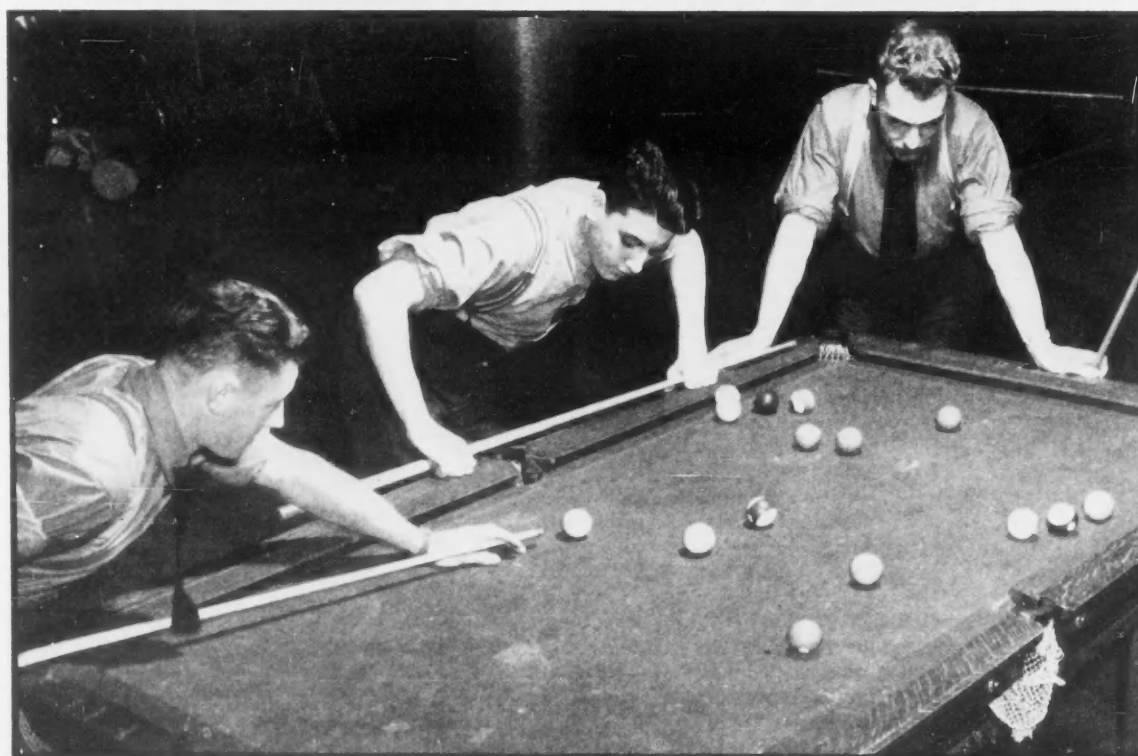
" . . . others come in just to wash dishes. These women . . . see little of the fun . . ."



"They give him concerts on Sundays . . . and if he doesn't have a girl they provide . . . one . . ."



The Army rests. " . . . (the canteen) keeps . . . 3 battalions off the streets . . . weekends"



A game of Nigger in progress in the games room. The canteen is a three-storey building. On the first floor is the canteen proper; on the second, the club room; on the third, games

IF YOU'RE hungry, they'll feed you; lonesome, they'll talk to you; want to play ping pong or cards, they'll play with you; sing, they'll sing with you; dance, they'll dance with you. If you have a parcel to wrap, they'll wrap it for you; want to shave or to shine your shoes, they'll provide you with a kit.

In fact, they'll even sew a button on your pants.

But you must be a soldier, a sailor, or an airman.

If you are, there are some twelve hundred women and girls in Toronto ready to treat you as a very special guest. The ladies are all volunteer workers at the Active Service Canteen at 12 Adelaide Street East, Toronto, which is operated under the auspices of the Citizens Committee for Troops in Training.

If you can imagine an army of from thirteen thousand to fifteen thousand men visiting this canteen every week, imagine also serving some ten thousand hot meals during the same period, and the taking care of some ten thousand requests for cigarettes, soft drinks and chocolate bars over the counter, you have some idea of the tremendous work the canteen ladies are doing in providing for the welfare and happiness of men in the armed forces who are strangers in the city.

THE men appreciate the work being done for them or they wouldn't flock to the Canteen at every opportunity as they would to their own homes. Military authorities are pleased that they have such a place to go. They estimate it keeps the equivalent of about three battalions off the streets over the week-ends.

For the dance Wednesday and Saturday nights and the Sunday evening concert, the building is jammed with happy, carefree boys in uniform, most of them with young ladies. The hospitality shown on the part of the workers, hostesses, volunteer dance partners and entertainers and the spirit of gaiety which permeates the place, give special meaning to the song "Red" Newman, of the Dumbbells, used to sing during the last war:

"Oh, oh, oh, it's a lovely war.
Who wouldn't be a soldier, eh?
It's a shame to take the pay . . ."
And speaking of pay, there is no

pay for the volunteer workers, over a battalion of ladies who devote at least a part of one day a week to the Canteen activities.

In the daily routine of feeding the boys there are three shifts beginning at eight o'clock in the morning until two; from two until seven; and from seven until closing time. For the preparation of food, there are three main cooks and six helpers on each shift who follow a menu prepared for them by the supervisors of the canteen. And what a dinner! For twenty-five cents the men get a real home-cooked meal, including hot meat and potatoes, either soup or a vegetable, bread and butter, dessert and beverage.

COMING from their own kitchens, or the management of their own kitchens, these women are doing a job which calls for all the culinary ingenuity of a big hotel dining room. Some come in to cook and serve, others come in just to wash dishes. These women back of the scenes work hard, and see little of the fun.

There's a friendly rivalry between the various shifts—a rivalry just for compliments as to which one turns out the best meals from the fifteen hundred pounds of meat per week, the five hundred dozen eggs, the two hundred pounds of butter, to mention only a few of the supplies necessary to keep up the military tradition that an army marches on its stomach.

Soon after November, 1939, when the canteen started in small quarters on Yonge Street, its popularity convinced public spirited men and organizations that larger space was needed. The city and Hydro donated the present premises—a three storey building and firms and individuals furnished and equipped it. The lower floor holds the canteen and kitchens; the second floor the club room, dance floor and concert auditorium; the third floor, billiards and games.

Every day is a big day at the canteen, but Wednesday and Saturday nights are the highlights of the week . . . dance time for the troops in training. Everything is provided, the floor, the music, and, above all things, beautiful and charming dancing partners!

And if you veterans of the old Canadian Corps are the least bit critical

Story by Harold Sutherland

...Tends, and Entertains Soldiers on Leave



... some of the three hundred and fifty dance volunteers promenade with partners



Because even the nimblest feet take a pummelling from Army boots dance volunteers are glad of an intermission and a foot massage



Dance volunteers wear identifying yellow carnations. Strict rules govern the volunteers' conduct at dances

you leave yourself wide open to be accused of jealousy.

You danced, too, don't you remember? You and your battalion had just come back from a stretch in the line. It was a little village some where in France. The paymaster gave you forty francs, but you were going forward again in a few days where money didn't matter. There was nothing to do but to go down to the estaminet... vin rouge, vin blanc, an old coin-in-the-slot hurdy-gurdy... no beautiful and charming dancing partners... but a jolly, fat madame, who invited you to dance. You took off your heavy army boots, slipped into a pair of sabots, stamped your feet on the tile floor, twirled her around to the point of exhaustion, laughed and sang:

"Oh, Madelon, you are the only one..."

THEN came the time when you went on leave to London. You were lousy, lonesome, and lost in a strange new environment which contrasted vividly with the life you had just left... a world of men without women. When you got off the train at Waterloo Station, a stranger, a business man of the city, invited you to his club for a shower. On the way you bought clean underwear, stopped for a "double Johnnie" and some food, marvelling at it all, almost afraid that it wasn't real.

You thanked the man from the city and later wandered aimlessly from one soldier's hostel to another, nice friendly places in which nice friendly ladies served you food. There were no dance volunteers, no hostesses to play ping-pong with you, to sit in at a hand of bridge.

There were, instead, throughout the city, self-appointed hostesses who were willing to entertain you without the approval of the military or civilian authorities. They were not to be found in the soldiers' canteens, but along the Strand, Piccadilly, or over by Marble Arch. The army medical authorities called them "a menace" and made reports that, should hostilities come again and Canada had thousands of its youth under arms, something must be done to see that their entertainment while on leave, or in camp, should be a healthy one.

Take a young soldier coming

from Camp Borden for a week-end leave, for example. He is a stranger in the city. There are the shows, the beer parlors... and then what? And on Sunday there isn't even a theatre open, or a beverage room.

BUT in a city which has been criticized for inhospitality a group of ladies have shown a real understanding of the needs of a man in uniform on pass nights or furlough. They give him concerts on Sundays, dancing during the week, and if he doesn't have a girl they provide one for him, a nice girl, a girl like his sister, who wears a yellow carnation as a token that she may be asked for a dance.

These girls operate under a code of rules; they are not allowed to leave the canteen during the evening with any of the men; they must not allow any of the men to see them home; must not dance too much with any one man. But despite all these restrictions, romances, of course, have sprouted; and marriages too, many of them celebrated in the canteen itself.

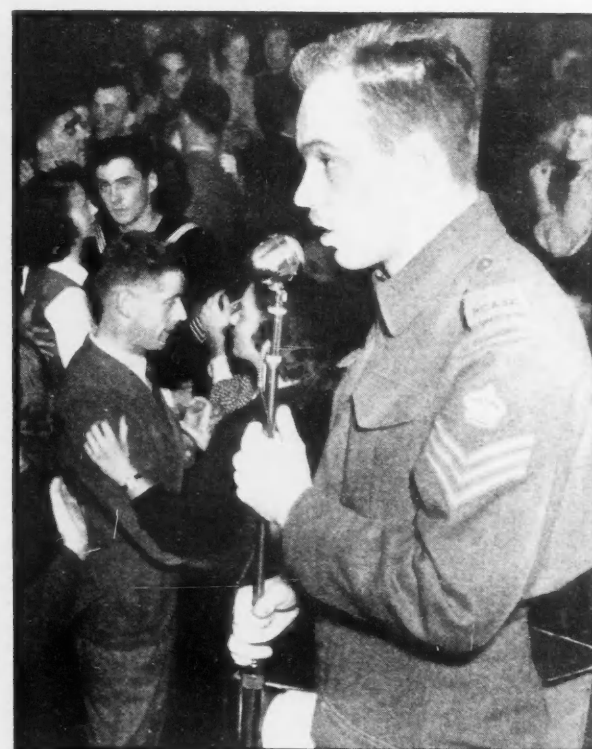
You are invited to see all these activities for yourself. Open house will be held on Tuesday, November 11th, from three in the afternoon until midnight. You will see some of the twelve hundred ladies on duty, some of the kitchen staff, some of the three hundred and fifty dance volunteers, some of the five hundred ladies who act as card partners. You will see a mistress of ceremonies directing tag dances and novelties; possibly the embarrassment of a blindfolded soldier, the winner of a lucky number dance trying to describe his partner; and "Bing Crosby's" and "Rudy Vallee's" in khaki, crooning into a microphone.

Most of all, your visit will show you what enthusiasm and hard work will do in the development of a system for the entertainment and welfare of soldiers on leave: so successfully have the ladies of the Adelaide Street Canteen done their job that their work is being used as a model for similar enterprises in military centres throughout the Dominion.

And, perhaps, if you are a girl as young and pretty and have feet that can withstand the pummelling of heavy army boots, you may even be invited to become a dance volunteer.



A Mistress of Ceremonies takes over for one of the novelty dances at the Canteen



A crooner in khaki. Novelty dances and stunts are tops with the soldiers at Canteen dances



By the look of this hostess's feet, the Army seems to have won another skirmish. The dance volunteers must not leave Canteen with soldiers; must not go home or dance too often with one

Photographs and Front Cover by Mathews

EAT YEAST?



**"YOU BET
I DO..."**

Fleischmann's fresh Yeast is an A-1 way to get more B Complex Vitamins, you know"

IT'S A FACT — Fleischmann's fresh Yeast is one of the *finest natural* sources of the B Complex Vitamins. And, a B Complex deficiency may mean you feel "down," tired and glum. If you're this way, try eating 2 cakes of Fleischmann's fresh Yeast daily — one in the morning, one at night. Then — see if you don't *feel* peppier, *look* cheerier. Ask for Fleischmann's fresh Yeast at your grocer's today.

ALSO—if you bake at home, this same Fleischmann's fresh Yeast gives extra good bread! It's been Canada's favorite for 4 generations.

MADE IN CANADA

Why U.S. Does Not Enter War

BY FREDERICK A. HODGE

This article by a well-known American lecturer, writer and news analyst is presented here as a contribution to Canadian understanding of the United States' attitude toward participation in the war.

It is easy, he says, to misinterpret the polls of public opinion. The fact is that though American public opinion now recognizes the necessity for defeating Hitler, it does not yet admit that this requires American soldiers on the battle front.

Though the United States is not yet ready — spiritually or materially—for war, it is making progress.

RECENT statements by British publishers and high ranking officers urging America to enter the war are liable to have repercussions in the United States which would be harmful to the interests of both countries. At best, such statements are unnecessary for that portion of the American people who already recognize our relation and obligations toward other democracies and for others, they furnish ammunition for the oft-repeated charge that British interests are trying to force us into war.

Such Senators as Burton K. Wheeler and Gerald P. Nye, along with Charles A. Lindbergh and backed by the isolationist group known as the America-First Committee, are ever ready to use such statements to prove their charges of foreign interference. Senator Nye, in a recent speech in Buffalo, made the categorical statement that "Britain spent \$165,000,000 for propaganda to accomplish American participation in her last war", and went on to say: "We can be quite certain that Britain is spending money now to accomplish that same end. I wonder", he added, "if any of this is from Lend-Lease funds".

I quote this merely to show the lengths to which certain people and groups are willing to carry obstructionist methods. In the end these methods are self-defeating. The

American people as a whole are fully aware of their own interests in the present war and will not be sidetracked by such specious propaganda. But because of these contradictory elements in American life and because as a radio news analyst, I have frequently been asked by Canadian listeners to explain our apparent hesitation toward an all-out declaration of war when we have already gone so far beyond any conceivable interpretation of neutrality, it seems essential to a better understanding that the American position of non-intervention be explained.

We, in the United States, like you in Canada, are a democracy and must be governed by the will of the majority. We must also recognize the rights of minorities to free and open discussion. And it is certain that, at the present time, the proposal of a Declaration of War in Congress would be defeated by a large majority and that decision would be sustained by a corresponding majority of the people. On the other hand, if Britain were threatened with the immediate prospect of defeat, it is the personal opinion of the writer that America would not hesitate to go to her aid regardless of what it involved.

The Polls of Opinion

Such a statement at first glance, seems to be diametrically opposed to public opinion as expressed by many of the so-called "polls", whose business it is to sound out opinion by taking samples from all the different social, industrial and political classes in proportion to their quantitative values in American life. The polls conducted by *FORTUNE* magazine and by the American Institute of Public Opinion have gained a high degree of confidence due to the accuracy of their predictions of election results and they may be presumed to be no less accurate in denoting the changes in opinion on other matters. Let us glance briefly at a few of the results attained.

A poll by *FORTUNE* in December, 1939, showed that only 2.5 per cent. of Americans wanted to enter the war at that time and only 17.2 per cent. were willing to go to war even if that were necessary to defeat Hitler. At that time hardly anyone thought that the defeat of Hitler would require any intervention on our part. That poll, however, is still current with American isolationists who refuse to recognize any change of opinion.

But as recently as August of the present year, another poll by the same agency revealed that 58 per cent. of the people are now willing to use armed intervention if and when such means is necessary to defeat Hitler. Still more recently, in October, the American Institute of Public Opinion made a survey of opinion on the question: "Which of these two things do you think most important; that the country should keep out of war, or that Germany should be defeated?" The answers showed that 70 per cent. of the people regarded the defeat of Germany as of the most importance.

Other surveys show that 73 per cent. of the people support President

Roosevelt's foreign policy; that 90 per cent. were opposed to Hitler's demand for the Polish Corridor and Danzig; and that only one out of every three Americans thought the Treaty of Versailles too severe; while 60 per cent. fear invasion of the United States if Hitler should win in Europe. These represent the trends in American opinion.

In the light of such figures, one might well ask why America continues to hold back from entrance into the war. But there is a wide difference between an admission of the necessity for defeating Germany and an admission that American soldiers on the battle front are necessary in order to defeat Germany. We admit the former but not the latter. The time may come when one necessity will involve the other, but that time has not yet arrived. One might answer this by saying that no test has been made of American opinion on the direct question of entering the war. That is true and the prediction of results can only be justified from observation.

Isolationist forces would like nothing better than to have a Declaration of War against Germany introduced in Congress and they have even tried to do this. It is one of the strange contradictions in American politics. But the President is too wise and too skillful a politician to allow the Administration to be locked into such a position. The defeat that would inevitably follow would seriously handicap future efforts for aid to Britain and her Allies. He has, therefore, chosen the course of taking one step at a time to gradually nullify our neutrality position, and in doing so, has kept strictly within the limitations of public opinion.

This does not mean that a declaration of war is in the offing. That will not come unless and until the circumstances of war make it a necessity. And aside from the possibility of being forced into war either by Germany or Japan, nothing short of a serious threat to Britain's independence — which would also be a threat to American independence — is likely to lead the United States into a full partnership in the war.

The basic factors that influence public opinion are too complex and widely distributed to permit of any analysis within the scope of the present article. It may be said, however, that freedom of speech is its own best censor. Such sentiments as those expressed by Charles A. Lindbergh in his Des Moines address, when he linked the Jews with British interests and the American Government in fomenting war, are the best possible argument against isolationism. And when he further expressed doubt, in his Fort Wayne address, as to whether free speech and free elections would long be tolerated, he branded himself in the public mind as a fanatic. In other words, given plenty of rope, isolationism will hang itself. Of late, there has been a notable decline in strength of isolationist sentiment particularly in the middle west and northwest where it has been strongest.

Bring Japan In

The foregoing discussion presents only a few of the angles in the picture of American non-intervention. But there are even more decisive angles which play an important part in shaping our course. If America were to enter the war, it would be the signal for Japan to swing into military action on the Axis side. That would counterbalance, for at time at least, any aid that the United States could give Great Britain. We would immediately be forced to strengthen our bulwarks in the Pacific and the war materials now being sent to Britain and Russia must need be kept at home. We will probably not reach any solution of the issues with Japan but as long as the questions at issue remain unsettled, they offer a handicap to further Japanese aggressions in the Far East.

American entrance into the war also involves many problems of equipment and transportation of troops to the European front. During the



**"...AND MOTHER
AND DADDY"**

but if something happened to her Daddy, would she and the others grow up having the things he hoped for? Would Mother be able to carry on in the same way?

Through the Great-West Life you can make sure your family is always protected against the unforeseen.

**THE
GREAT-WEST LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY**

**New--our
GRADUATED
PREMIUM
Policy**

WITH EARLY PREMIUMS
GEARED LOW TO FIT IN
WITH YOUR IMMEDIATE
EARNINGS AND EXPENSES.

first World War, we sent some two million men to Europe, but it took many months and the combined shipping facilities of France, Italy, Britain and our own. Moreover, inasmuch as the Allies had a fighting front in Europe, our troops could be dispatched in small or large lots and integrated into the fighting forces as they arrived. But today, they must first be sent to Britain and transported from there to the Continent whenever the time arrived for invasion. Meantime, they must be fed and supplied by a merchant marine already depleted to the danger point.

Equipment today, is much heavier than it was in 1917. At that time an American division required only some 4,000 mechanized horse-power. Today, an armored division—of which there were none in the former war—requires 187,000 horse-power. To send a force of a million men would require from 600 to 800 ship-loads of an average 10,000 gross tons. And

after their arrival a sizable fleet must be kept busy transporting supplies and replacements. Prime Minister Winston Churchill recently stated that lack of ships was one of the main reasons why Britain could not now invade the continent. But if this is true with respect to the twenty-odd miles of the English Channel, it applies with far greater force to the transportation of an expeditionary force across the nearly three thousand miles of the Atlantic.

Equipment Lacking

Let us suppose, however, that a much smaller force of say, ten armored divisions—about 120,000 men were to be sent. That would still require at least 100 ships—far too many under present conditions. But the fact is that the United States does not have the necessary equipment on hand. We have five armored divisions in the process of organization,

none of them as yet, fully equipped. At recent manoeuvres in the South, many stovepipe guns were still in use. Our medium tanks are just beginning to come off the assembly lines and we have produced no heavy tanks. Our promises to Russia will absorb most of our equipment as fast as it is manufactured for many months to come.

England needs equipment rather than manpower. She has between four and five million soldiers now in training with only some two million adequately equipped. It would be of no use to send more men over lacking in essential equipment. Russia has between ten and sixteen million soldiers, most of whom have had some military training. They are said to be equipped with small arms, but lack tanks, planes, and artillery. If and when England invades the Continent, there will be some five or six million trained soldiers waiting to join forces with her for the defeat of

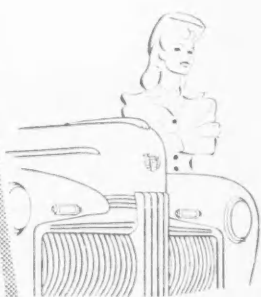
Germany. But they have nothing in the way of arms and must be supplied. Why should we even think of using needed shipping to transport more manpower lacking in essential equipment?

Finally, the position of the United States differs from that of Canada only in the psychological factor of a declaration of war—a factor that has as much argument against it as for it. Canada has a conscripted Reserve Force; so have we. Canada uses only volunteers for service abroad; we do the same. It is true that we have not sent comparable numbers but many American volunteers are now in England and Egypt. And President Roosevelt, at the recent meeting with Mr. Churchill, arranged for the enlistment of certain needed classifications in the British service. In greatest demand are men who understand the use and servicing of American machines and a special effort is being made to supply them. Shortly

after that historic interview, the President appointed Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, to organize an enlistment service in the United States for volunteers in the various branches of British service. Special attention is to be given to the needed classifications and Mr. McNutt expects to have 30,000 enlistments by the first of the year and 50,000 by spring.

Canada and the United States, in their respective ways, are working toward a common end—the defeat of Adolf Hitler's Germany. But the conditions which confront the two nations differ widely and each must meet them in its own way. That way, at times, may seem to be slow and roundabout. For behind the necessity of preparedness for a war that reaches around the world lies the preparation of the national mind to meet not only the problems of the present but also those of the future.

This Big Beautiful 1942 FORD IS *YOUR* ECONOMY CAR



If you're thinking of keeping your motoring costs to the very minimum, the 1942 Ford is the number one car for you.

Look at its new, modern massive lines, made possible by the new, wider tread and lower over-all height. See the richness of its tailored interior, with quality fabrics combined with genuine leather and "polished wood-grain" plastics.

Feel the deep restfulness of its riding comfort—its sweeping width of seats and doors and windows, plus its soft, level ride improved still further this year in quietness, steadiness, and ease.

But above all, you must drive this new Ford. Its engine gives thrilling response when you need it. It's the economy engine for an economy year—decidedly thrifty on both gasoline and oil.

See what this car offers—learn what it saves—in first cost and in operating costs. Visit a Ford-Mercury dealer now.

QUICK FACTS ABOUT THE 1942 FORD

New massive styling. Body a full inch lower—with no sacrifice in head room. Wider front and rear tread. Lower centre of gravity for road-hugging security. *New "Velvet" ride.* Longer, slower action springs. Double-acting shock absorbers. *New quietness.* *Easier Steering.* New Track Bar assures "straight-line" steering. Improved Torsion Bar reduces body roll and sidesway. *Smoother hydraulic brake operation.* Quick, easy stops with less pedal pressure. *New interior beauty.* *Easier shifting.* 2 brilliant new Fords: The De Luxe series for the motorist who wants top quality in the lowest price field. The Special series—for wartime budgets—has the same size and roominess as De Luxe models; has heavy bumpers and bumper guards, built-in gravel deflectors, stone-guards on rear fenders, dual visors, windshield wipers, cigarette lighter, ash tray—and many other "fine-car" features.



WITH THE GREATEST ENGINE IN THE LOW-PRICED FIELD

FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED



Help Nature Reduce Fatigue Acids in Sore Muscles!

Unusual exercise tires muscles, makes them hurt! But cheer up! An accumulation of fatigue acids is probably to blame and many of the muscles affected can be reached by the stimulating action of Absorbine Jr. Follow directions below.

Relief! Splash these sore and aching muscles with Absorbine Jr. It speeds the blood flow through these muscles to carry away fatigue acids. This helps reduce swelling—ease pain and stiffness. Then your muscles can relax again. Keep Absorbine Jr. handy. At all drugists, \$1.25 a bottle. **FREE SAMPLE**—write W. F. Young, Inc., 286 St. Paul St. W., Montreal, P.Q.

ABSORBINE JR.

Famous also for relieving Athlete's Foot, Strains, Bruises

FROM WEEK TO WEEK

The Invasion of Europe

BY B. K. SANDWELL

THE interview granted by General McNaughton to the party of Canadian editors of which I was a member, and particularly the very extensive report of it which the censorship permitted the Canadian Press to disseminate were generally interpreted in England as significant of a desire on the part of the British Government for the enlightenment of the public on the subject of the difference between raiding German-held territory and invading it. The General is a firm holder of the "no victory without invasion" view, but regards invasion as an extremely serious matter. There was at the moment, and indeed still is, a good deal of demand from ill informed circles in Great Britain for an "invasion" of some part of German-held Europe for the purpose of creating a diversion in favor of the Russians; and the authors of this demand, who are mostly influenced much more by sympathy for the Russians than by any concept of sound strategy, were obviously failing to distinguish between raids, which are easy to pull off and involve little risk but would have absolutely no effect on the disposition of the German strength, and invasion, which requires enormous preparation and involves the risk of wholesale disaster if not successful.

THE idea that a sufficient army could now be landed and main-

tained at any point on the continent to necessitate the withdrawal of any substantial part of the German forces operating against Russia is entirely erroneous, and is undoubtedly not held by the Russian government itself, which is disappointed, if at all, only at the rate at which matériel is being delivered. There are a large number of troops for such an invasion available in England, and they are being trained for just that purpose. But there is not yet sufficient superiority in the air, even with so large a part of the German air force engaged on the Russian front. Successful invasion across water requires decisive air superiority; it was nothing but the lack of such superiority that prevented the Germans in 1940 from invading England and even from succeeding in the easier task of preventing the withdrawal of the British force from France.

The Germans are still able to exact a rather high toll from British fliers raiding over German-held territory. On both of the two visits which the Canadian editors paid to British air stations, there was a gap in the ranks of the raiding party of the day when it returned to its base. The presence of strangers in the mess on such an occasion seemed like an indecency, and I personally wished myself anywhere else in England. The only relieving factor is that for some hours or even days after the failure to return there is a good possibility that the missing man may be heard from as having landed successfully in enemy territory, or even in England. This condition does not suggest that Britain yet possesses the overwhelming superiority in the air that would be required to make the landing and supporting of a large invasion force a safe proposition.

IT IS the sea barrier between Britain and German-held continental Europe that makes all the difference, and will continue to make all the difference until the sea is safely held by our side not only on its surface but in the air above it. It was this sea barrier that saved Britain a year ago as it is temporarily saving Germany today. If there were no sea barrier, the forces now in Britain would be amply sufficient to create such a diversion as would ruin the chances of Germany's campaign in Russia; but on the other hand, if there were no sea barrier, there would probably be no organized

forces hostile to Germany in Great Britain, just as there are none in France or the Balkans or Scandinavia. And the overcoming of this sea barrier depends on power in the air, — since power on the surface of the sea is already in the hands of Britain.

Progress towards the establishment of assured air superiority for Great Britain is going on steadily. Nothing would be gained by risking an expeditionary force on the continent too early. It is true that a smaller expeditionary force would suffice today than the one that may be needed when the time is ripe, for the obvious reason that when the time is ripe there may be less pressure on Germany from the Russian side. But it is not the size of the force that presents the difficulty, it is the problem of maintaining its communications when it has crossed the sea barrier. And the solution to that problem lies in air power and air power alone.

WHERE this invasion will take place is a question concerning which the High Command must obviously maintain the strictest secrecy. One of the strongest elements in our position is the immense length of the boundary along with the Germans must be prepared to face invasion at any point. Adequate air superiority will be just as effective in the Mediterranean and the Black Sea as in the English Channel and the North Sea, and will make invasion possible at any point along the borders of Axis-dominated countries in those areas. The list of Axis-dominated countries obviously must be considered to include Spain.

It is a matter of the first importance that the invasion project when actually undertaken should be undertaken not for the sake of relieving pressure on some other part of the anti-Nazi front, but solely because it offers an assured prospect of success. A project which looks as if it had a serious chance of failure cannot enlist the whole-hearted co-operation of the oppressed victims of Germany in the occupied countries. People in Canada and the United States, I suspect, are largely unaware of the completeness and rapidity of the information service which reaches the leaders of the resisting elements in the occupied countries, and which enables them to have an extremely accurate idea of what is being done by the British and to accommodate their efforts accordingly. The difficulty of keeping an occupied country in a state of ignorance concerning what is going on outside is many times greater than it was in any previous war, because of the existence of radio and flying, both of which, but especially radio, give facilities of communication from outside which an occupying army cannot wholly suppress. The Ger-

mans will be unable to prevent the conquered populations from learning quite as much as they themselves know about the invasion as soon as it starts, and indeed it is highly probable that key persons in the occupied countries will have information about it earlier and more complete than that of the Germans themselves, as there is reason to suppose that communication by secret code is quite successfully practiced between England and the resisting groups on the continent.

I CANNOT close this article without remarking that I have never seen a group of hard-boiled newspaper men more profoundly impressed by a public personality than this party of Canadian editors was by General McNaughton. The clarity and consistency of his thinking, and his courage in pushing ideas to their logical conclusions, were evident in everything that he said. We came away with the unanimous conviction that we had been in the presence of a great soldier and of something more—a really great man.



WORMS IN YOUR DOG? USE

PARKE-DAVIS

NEMA WORM CAPSULES



An effective treatment for the removal of large roundworms and hookworms. Dependable—easy to give—low in cost. Millions of Nema Worm Capsules are used annually.

FROM YOUR DRUGGIST

Write for New Worm Booklet

PARKE-DAVIS & CO.

Dept. 19 - Walkerville, Ont.

MONTREAL - TORONTO - WINNIPEG

TRINITY COLLEGE PORT HOPE

A Boarding School in the Country for Boys—
VALUABLE SCHOLARSHIPS—Please write to:
Philip A. C. KETCHUM, M.A., B. Paed., Headmaster

...one for the office
"SPEED DEMON!"



THE SUPER-SPEED

L. C. SMITH is faster than the fingers of the world's fastest typewriter. No secretary will ever require such speed, but she will need the easy action, light touch and accurate control the L. C. SMITH gives her.

Phone the L. C. SMITH branch or dealer in your city today for free demonstration in your own office. See the new Automatic Margin Set that lets the operator set right and left margins with one touch of the finger.

L. C. SMITH Office Typewriters and CORONA Portable Typewriters are made in Canada by L. C. Smith & Corona Typewriters of Canada Ltd., Toronto.

Super-Speed L C SMITH

... brings new freedom to secretaries



Noel Coward, English playwright and actor, was fined £220 (\$980) last week for failure to offer the British Treasury \$57,847 in U.S. currency under War-time Finance Regulations. Coward pleaded "moral innocence" because of unawareness of the restrictions. He was liable to fines of over \$250,000.

DESIGNED TO SPEED CONSTRUCTION

JOHNS-MANVILLE BUILDING MATERIALS

• FOR INDUSTRY

Speed the work of plant expansion with • J-M Built-Up Asbestos and Asphalt Roofs • J-M Roll Roofings • J-M Insulating Board • J-M Asphalt Tile Flooring • J-M Rock Wool Insulation • J-M Asbestos Wall Boards • J-M Acoustical Service and Materials for every requirement.

• FOR THE HOME

Modern materials that protect against fire, weather and wear. J-M Cedar-grain Asbestos Siding Shingles • J-M Asbestos and Asphalt Roofing Shingles • J-M Rock Wool Home Insulation • J-M Asbestos Flexboard and Wainscoting • J-M Decorative Insulating Board products.



Canadian JOHNS-MANVILLE CO., Limited

Mine and Factory - Asbestos, P.Q.

TORONTO

MONTREAL

WINNIPEG

VANCOUVER

Britain's "Dakar": The Vital Port of Freetown

If Germany should ever persuade the French to give her full, open use of the port of Dakar, Great Britain will not be caught unawares.

Britain's counter-base is the port of Freetown which has long been used as a Naval refuelling station and has now doubled in importance with the growth of aviation.

Should Germany, as is fully expected, ever extend her use of the French port of Dakar on the West coast of Africa, Great Britain will not be taken unawares. It is evident that we have made full preparations for such an eventuality by the development of two neighboring British ports. One of them—Bathurst—is less than 100 miles from Dakar, while the other, and far more important—Freetown—is within 400 miles, not a great distance for aircraft, or even modern warships.

Freetown is recognized the world over as one of the finest of natural harbors, certainly the best in the whole of West Africa, and possesses a sheltered position in which a great fleet could lie at anchor. Moreover it stands at the mouth of a river along the banks of which there is an abundance of all kinds of fruits, vegetables, and other foods. Never need the residents of Freetown or its visitors go short of any necessities.

Less than fifty years ago, Freetown was designated the "White Man's Grave" on account of its enervating and particularly unhealthy climate. Recently modern sanitation, better drainage, and scientific attacks on the mosquitos, have rendered the town comparatively healthy for Europeans. Today the population has grown to more than 60,000, and Freetown is rapidly increasing in size and importance. It may in future years be better known as the "Grave of German Ambitions." The very name must be hateful to the Nazis. It stands for the thing which they are trying to suppress.

Romantic History

There is romance in every year of Freetown's history. It was founded as a home for slaves seeking freedom from oppressors. Freetown is, of course, the capital of the British Colony of Sierra Leone, founded just over 150 years ago by philanthropists who sought to improve the lot of men and women who had at one time been slaves in Africa, but had escaped to England or America, and desired repatriation to their native Continent. In 1788 a more enlightened ruler than many of his neighbors and predecessors, agreed to grant a charter to lovers of freedom, who had enlisted his sympathy, among them the great Wilberforce, doing in of the opponents of the slave trade.

The British Government gave the movement its blessing, and six years later a ship of the Royal Navy arrived off the coast of Sierra Leone, carrying 1,100 negroes to a new home. Is it unnatural that they should have called the harbor into which the ship moved Freetown? By one of those inspired actions for which Governments are sometimes responsible, the Prime Minister appointed as first Governor of the new settlement Zachary Macaulay, father of the great historian Thomas Babington Macaulay. He had for many years been editor of a Christian magazine, which strongly advocated the abolition of slavery, and had worked enthusiastically for the cause. Under his guidance, the first arrivals were comfortably established, and thrived in the neighborhood.

For Europeans, however, the climate was unbearable. It was impossible for them to remain long in Freetown, and one of the popular jokes of the early part of the nineteenth century was that Sierra Leone always had two Governors—one just arriving in Freetown and the other

just arriving in London. Actually in 22 years there were no less than 17 Governors. In the course of the next half century British influence spread, and by agreement with native chiefs a colony about half the size of Wales was established.

A Fine City

Freetown has grown into a magnificent capital city. It stands on the seafront at the foot of the mountain from which the Colony takes its

BY FRANK LONGWORTH

name (Sierra Leone means the Lion's Mountain, and is so named from the lion like shape of the hill jutting out to sea). Along the quay side have arisen numerous handsome buildings, banks, shipping offices, and the headquarters of many business firms. In the town itself are the Law Courts, the Governor's residence, an Anglican Cathedral, a great meeting place—appropriately called the Wilberforce Hall, modern

educational establishments and shops. Here too is the terminus of a railway system running several miles into the interior, and ultimately destined to be the first link in a trans-African line.

But it is for its great possibilities as a naval base that Great Britain has always watched the growth of Freetown, and planned accordingly. For many years the port has handled an enormous quantity of commercial traffic, has been a regular calling place for all passenger and cargo

vessels using the West Coast route to the Cape, and a refuelling station for the Royal Navy. The development of aviation has brought Freetown into even greater prominence. It is approximately halfway between London and Cape Town, and, with Dakar, shares the position of being the nearest point to the American Continent. What developments have taken place in the last ten years, the Axis Powers would like to know. Undoubtedly they have not been for their benefit.



BACK TO HIS "TRADE"—BUT NOW JUST FOR FUN

How a man without pension or private means provided for continued income on retirement

"Grandad" is no longer on anybody's pay roll. Six months ago he stopped work with the construction company for good and settled down to a life of ease at home.

But he still receives a substantial monthly pay cheque and will continue to do so as long as he lives!

This comfortable, independent retirement didn't "just happen." It was the result of far-sighted intelligent planning. Thirty years ago, when George's pay was still growing, he discovered that for a sum well within his means, The Mutual Life of Canada would guarantee continuation of his income for life when he came to retirement age.

Had he not lived to retirement age, this income

would have been paid to his wife, assuring for her the same comfort they both now enjoy.

Every year The Mutual Life issues hundreds of such "continued income" guarantees to men who see the need to provide now for the time when they will wish to be assured of life-long security.

Based on income, The Mutual Life's "continued income" plan costs no more than you can comfortably afford. Mutual Life policies are flexible, designed to meet your individual needs and means. Moreover, all profits belong to the policyholders—the only owners of the company. Dividends can be used, if you wish, to reduce premiums or increase the retirement income.

Mutual Life representatives are well qualified to help you make your future secure. Discuss your problems with the representative nearest you and plan for financial security now!

THE
MUTUAL LIFE
OF CANADA

Established 1869

HEAD OFFICE WATERLOO, ONT.

ALL PROFITS FOR POLICYHOLDERS

For war-time needs . . .

The "VICTORY POLICY"

For those who wish to combine substantial war savings with adequate insurance protection, The Mutual Life of Canada has specially developed the new "Victory Policy."

Premiums are exceedingly low for the first few years, while you are investing in War Savings Certificates or other war loans. Yet protection is immediate and permanent, and you will be able to use the proceeds of your War Savings Certificates as they mature to pay the premiums.

The "Victory Policy" is available to every adult who is insurable. It is especially attractive to men and women with modest incomes.

See your nearest Mutual Life representative for complete information on the "Victory Policy." Or write direct to The Mutual Life of Canada, Waterloo, Ont.

INSURANCE
INVESTMENTS
HELP CANADA'S
WAR EFFORT

This article by E. A. Hardy, O.B.E., is of special interest as next week is Education Week, and the questions which he raises will be widely discussed then.

It is Mr. Hardy's belief that Canada's whole future depends upon her educational system, and he would like to see that system discussed at a national education conference.

Canada's Greatest Future Task

BY E. A. HARDY

THE greatest task ahead of Canada in the immediate future—as well as in the distant future—is education.

The objector promptly, vigorously, indignantly, scornfully retorts, "Man, you're crazy. Look at all these things on our doorstep, fixing of price scales, demobilization, unemployment, transportation, finance, government, among the problems at home, and look abroad at the imperial and world relationships of a kind so complicated as to stagger the imagination. And

you talk of education as more important. You're clean crazy and impractical to the nth degree."

But I am not crazy, nor am I impractical, when I maintain that education presents a greater problem than any of these practical tasks. If anyone is crazy, it is my dear friend, the so-called practical man, who insists on trying to get ahead by putting the cart before the horse.

CANADA'S future is based on four great foundations: (a) the mastery of her vast natural resources, (b) the utilization of these natural resources through commerce, industry and transportation, (c) the development of sound finance and legislation, (d) the realization and fulfilment of her imperial and international opportunities and responsibilities. Outside of the Motherland, the United States, China and Russia, what other countries will present in the next half-century the possibilities of Canada?

The greatest single factor for Canadians to grasp is that her future is so interwoven with world developments that only by understanding and utilization of world possibilities can she achieve her destiny. Two items will suffice to make this clear. One of her greatest products is wheat. Her capacity for the production of wheat is so far beyond her power of consumption that she must find outside markets. But many of these may remain closed, as they have been for years. Two possibilities face us, the discovery of new markets, and the discovery of new uses for wheat and of new markets for these new uses.

The other item is Canada's central geographical position for the develop-



Canada's present educational program lays considerable stress on physical education. Here is a mural panel painted by Miller Brittain of St. John, N.B., for the Lady Beaverbrook Gymnasium in Fredericton, showing a group of girls engaged in a vigorous game of basketball.

example, is a matter for the research scientist, a highly educated man. The development of aviation involves precision instruments, skilful extension of radio-location, the work of the meteorologist, and a hundred other uses of applied science, the discovery

and development of which are possible only for the highly-educated man. Improvements in the utilization of our mines, forests, fisheries and other natural resources, the exploitation of our scenery as attraction

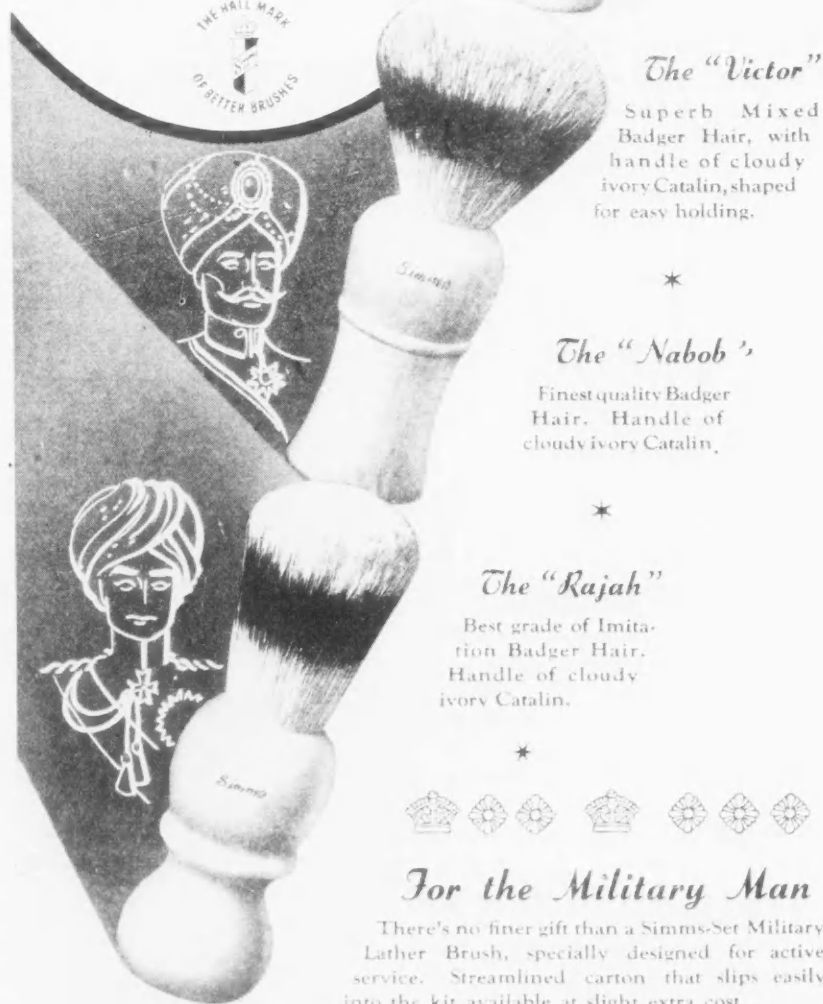
(Continued on Next Page)

Return to quick, clean shaves WITH A **Simms** -SET LATHER BRUSH

A steadily increasing number of men are discovering that only a good soap, a good razor, and a good lathering with a Simms-Set Lather Brush, can give quick, effortless shaves that leave the face really clean and velvety smooth.

Simms-Set Lather Brushes are made from the best Siberian Badger, or a blend of Badger Hair and French Bristle, hand selected and sterilized for absolute purity, set in rubber for permanence.

Choose your Simms-Set Lather Brush at any good Drug, Hardware or Department store—Priced to suit every pocketbook, packed in attractive cartons.



The "Victor"

Superb Mixed Badger Hair, with handle of cloudy ivory Catalin, shaped for easy holding.

The "Nabob"

Finest quality Badger Hair. Handle of cloudy ivory Catalin.

The "Rajah"

Best grade of Imitation Badger Hair. Handle of cloudy ivory Catalin.

For the Military Man

There's no finer gift than a Simms-Set Military Lather Brush, specially designed for active service. Streamlined carton that slips easily into the kit available at slight extra cost.

T.S. Simms and Co. Limited

SAINT JOHN, N.B.

Branches in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg

Makers of Fine Quality Lather Brushes, Paint Brushes, Household Brushes and Mops for over 60 years.

BALLAD OF THE NUREMBERG TOWER CLOCK

NUREMBERG tower-clock struck one:

The swastika clawed at the sun.

Ring wrong! Ring wrong! The clock struck two:

Behind a curtain trembled a Jew.

Nuremberg tower-clock struck three:

Storm-troopers shouted blasphemy,

And as the public square did roar

The clock-hands heeled, and they heeled four!

The herald, as the clock struck five,

Read out the purged from the old archive.

The Fuehrer's words, vulpine, prolix,

Annulled the song of the hour of six.

Indeed, they blared and shouted, even

As Nuremberg clock heckled: seven.

Somewhere, as Nuremberg clock showed eight

With crumbs a burgher wiped his plate.

A poet, at the hour of nine,

Thought, in his cell, of the beautiful Rhine.

O, in their sleep the clock struck ten:

Men stirred in a dream of murdered men.

Gestapo music rose to heaven;

The clock, delirious, struck eleven,

And in that last eleventh chime

Expired, as did human time.

A. M. KLEIN.

ment of world contacts through aviation. Europe, Asia, South America, Australia, New Zealand, lie open to her, as shipper of her own products and carrier for other countries. Canada is manifestly destined to be the world leader in aviation. The possibilities in respect to wheat and aviation are enormous, but they are distinctly conditioned on world relationships. So with our mines, forests, fisheries and all our commerce and industry.

NOW what has education to do with this? In simplest terms, education is the basis of all of it. The finding of new uses for wheat, for

HOW TO MAKE YOUR NEXT PAY CHEQUE GO FARTHER

The story of a remarkable Budget Plan and how you can use it to stretch your dollars

YOU are probably making more money now than before the war began. But with the war have also come higher taxes and higher prices. So you must often wish you could make your wartime dollars go farther.

For years we have been trying to help people with serious money problems. Recently we made an important discovery. We realized how many families stay out of money troubles through good times and bad. Yet they say they don't "plan it that way." We investigated. We found that they do plan, if only in their minds, how they are going to spend their income before they spend it.

We found these are the three things you have to do with each pay cheque:

- 1 Put aside funds for large items, such as insurance, taxes and Victory Bonds.
- 2 Take care of bills from the past—debts and instalment payments, for instance.
- 3 Pay current living expenses.

When you get your next pay cheque, plan how much you are going to spend on each item. Decide what you really need and what you can do without. A spending plan—if you stick to it—will keep you from spending so much on one item that you haven't enough left for the others.

A spending plan will also help you save something for the future. Peace will come again. A reserve then will come in handy. Meantime every dollar you save—every non-essential you go without—contributes to your government's war effort and to an earlier victory.

To help you plan your spending, Household Finance has just published *The Budget Calendar*. This helpful booklet makes budgeting easy and simple. No tedious bookkeeping is required. The Calendar contains a supply of "plan sheets" for every pay day in the year. You are invited to write for a free copy of *The Budget Calendar* without obligation. There will be no solicitation or follow-up.

Planned family spending can help win the war

Soldiers alone don't win wars. They need the help of the folks back home. Every citizen has his war duties. One of these is the duty of keeping his money affairs in order. No family—just as no nation—is strong whose finances are weak.

Thoughtless spending has no place today. This is a time to buy only what one really needs—and to borrow only to consolidate pressing debts or to meet some real emergency. Family debts should be paid up as rapidly as possible—to reduce interest charges and to preserve the borrower's credit for future emergencies. We hope that this message to encourage home money management will contribute to greater family financial strength and a greater war effort.

R. E. Henderson
R. E. HENDERSON, PRESIDENT

HOUSEHOLD FINANCE

Corporation of Canada

Established in Canada 1928

Canada's largest and oldest personal bank company with 19 offices in 15 cities.

Head Office: 80 Richmond Street West, Toronto

Household Finance Corp. of Canada
80 Richmond Street West, Toronto

Please send me without obligation a copy of "The Budget Calendar."

Name

Address

City

Prov.

Gasol n
Mr. E. S
bring o
donkey.
At first
time of
upstairs
She is g
ups and

for a world tourist trade, our improvements in commerce and industry, our understanding and perfection of our financial structure, and the adoption of sound legislation are possible only if well educated men and women are moving spirits in all these activities, and if the general public is adequately educated to support intelligently these great forward movements.

In a word, Canada's destiny rests upon her schools.

IF THIS be true, surely one of the most important steps for Canada to take in the very near future is to make a survey of her schools from kindergarten to university, as they are, and to give the very best thought to a study of the schools as they should be in the light of Canada's destiny, and to undertake such forward measures as are necessary to adjust our schools to their great oncoming tasks.

In a general way it may be said that Canadian school systems rank creditably among the world's best educational systems, as regards buildings, equipment, play grounds, curricula, text-books, staffs, and general achievements. Our educational philosophies are, in the main, conservative, but the new philosophies are carefully examined and are adopted to a greater or less extent, according to the judgment of the provincial educational leaders.

There must be, however, a general survey and a possible recasting of our schools, and, above all, there must be a great increase in the attention given to education by the public generally and by our governments in particular. The one great phase that must be studied is the national aspect of our schools. The British North America Act puts obstacles in the way of Dominion financial support for education, but the inexorable progress of events makes it absolutely necessary that Canadians give real attention to the relationships of the schools of Canada to the future of Canada.

AS A practical suggestion I would submit that a national educational conference be assembled in the near future, such conference to include not only educational leaders, but representatives of commerce, industry, labor, finance, arts, sciences, governments. The members of the conference should be accredited leaders of their various groups, e.g., for our governments: the Minister of Education, the Prime Minister, the Treasurer, or their equivalents. The topics should be major topics of general interest and these topics should be discussed from many angles in general, not sectional, meetings, so that all present should hear all sides of the question.

Apart from the obvious topics of buildings and equipment, salaries of teachers, and general outlook for Canada's education, there should be such topics as the following, all of them provocative in their challenge

and of high importance in our national life.

1. Elimination of unemployables by proper education.
2. Substantial savings to taxpayers by paying for our schools once, not twice.
3. Extension of agricultural education into urban schools.
4. Closer co-operation of commerce and industry with vocational schools.
5. Should the teacher or the child be considered the centre of our educational administration?
6. Adequate recognition of the teacher by the community and the

nation.

7. Study of the Bible in our schools.
8. Adult education.
9. Education of New Canadians for Canadian citizenship.
10. Health education.
11. State scholarships or bursaries.
12. School buildings and equipment in the light of modern conditions and the demands of the future.
13. Should university education be widely extended or sharply contracted?
14. Competition in world markets after the war and the place of education in preparing our salesmen.

A FOUR-DAY conference, with only two or three papers at each session, followed by abundant discussion, and all by the ablest men and women of their groups in Canada, with generous publicity throughout the whole Canadian press, would do more for education in its national aspects than all the other types of educational conferences combined. It is only by a conference of this broad scope that the mind of Canada can be made alert and sensitive to our great problems of education, and intelligent in demanding the necessary action on a great scale, involving many millions of dollars.

The alternative to a great, well-planned drive to meet our educational opportunities and demands in the future, is a series of local and provincial efforts, imperfectly related, and still more imperfectly understood by the public and lacking the impetus of broad national planning and support.

Canada's future will be made partly by circumstances, and chiefly by Canadians. Are we to grasp our opportunities and fulfill our destiny as one of the world's great powers? If so, what other way is possible than by comprehensive, highly-planned educational advances?

SEE AND DRIVE — this NEW DODGE!

Completely New Body
New Chassis Frame
Increased Horsepower



Built to Last a Long, Long Time!..

● You get a completely NEW body with greater comfort and beauty in these new Dodge cars. You get a new, stronger, more rigid frame for a steadier, safer ride and you get increased horsepower with remarkable economy.

Now is the time to buy your new Dodge and enjoy the very latest in engineering and design. Dodge Dependability is more important to you now than ever before because you may want to drive your new car many thousands of extra miles.

Dodge engineers have made scores of mechanical

improvements in these new cars and they mean money saved, in fuel and oil... longer life with fewer repairs and greater value for your dollars. Dodge owners are getting increased pleasure from their Dodge ownership in every way.

You may approach the purchase of your new Dodge with complete confidence in its enduring value.

You can go to your Dodge dealer and investigate these cars for yourself—his cordial invitation means a pleasant ride in a remarkably beautiful and comfortable automobile. See him to-day!

FEATURES OF THESE NEW DODGE CARS!

New, roomier, more comfortable body... Full width running boards concealed by door skirts... Increased horsepower... Many new gasoline and oil saving improvements... New chassis frame that permits lowering the body 1 1/2 inches without loss of headroom... Spare guards, both front and rear... Modern design of radiator grille... Large luggage compartment... Tastefully trimmed interior with beautiful new instrument panel... Full Floating Ride... Dodge double-acting hydraulic brakes... Improved Oil Bath Air-cleaner... Oil Filter... Safety-Rim wheels and scores of comfort and safety features.

DODGE DE LUXE • DODGE DE LUXE SPECIAL



Gasoline rationing in Britain made Mr. E. Smith, a Gloucestershire baker, bring out Jenny, his 40 years old donkey, to help to deliver his bread. At first Jenny didn't like it at her time of life, and had to be pushed upstairs to the loading station. She is getting to be more used to her ups and downs now, says Mr. Smith.

THE HITLER WAR

Mr. Roosevelt's War Problem

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

IF THE President had been the "war-monger" which his enemies at home and in Berlin paint him to be, anxious to carry the United States into the war as soon and fully as possible, then he would surely have seized on the *Kearny* and *Reuben James* incidents to beat the drum and work up war sentiment against Nazi Germany. Instead what did he do? When the report of the sinking of the *Reuben James* came in, providing the psychological moment for an "eye-for-an-eye" utterance, the President applied cold water, stating that this did not call for a declaration of war against Germany and would make no change in the international policy of the United States.

This is the latest evidence that Mr. Roosevelt doesn't want to carry the

United States into war any faster than he is doing. His policy from the very beginning has been step-by-step. Early in the war he saw that the Allies were going to need U.S. supplies, and had the embargo on sale of arms to all belligerents lifted in favor of a "cash and carry" policy. On the collapse of France he was quick to see that the naval balance would have to be redressed, and found a way of

assigning a part of the U.S. Fleet to fight Germany, under the British—which was a tentative entry into a naval war.

Since then Mr. Roosevelt has pushed American participation in these two phases of the war, economic and naval, many a long step: Lease-Lend program, embargo against Japan, ship-building, Atlantic patrol, occupation of Iceland, convoys, and now the plan for arming American ships and sending them anywhere that the arms have to be delivered. But he still appears to believe that the United States can get by with participation in these two spheres. Not "short-of-war" entirely, but short of all-out war.

To a very large extent this policy must have been dictated by public and Congressional opinion. But there have been a number of occasions when it seemed that the President was proceeding slower than this opinion permitted, notably in the period following the Balkan campaign and Crete, when he proclaimed a state of unlimited emergency, and then appeared to do little about it for two months.

Less Interventionist

The military situation last spring must have severely shaken the belief that the United States could avoid all-out war alongside Britain, but the developments which followed swiftly in Russia seem to have revived it. The main policies which have developed out of the Atlantic meeting with Churchill have been increased naval co-operation, including active convoying and anti-submarine work in the western half of the Atlantic and probably an agreement freeing a British battleship squadron for Singapore, and a new Lease-Lend program, ostensibly to keep the Russian armies in the field.

The chief factors influencing Mr. Roosevelt's war policy appear to be somewhat as follows: First, he is said by a Washington source which I have found unusually well-informed to be less interventionist than some of his Cabinet colleagues, notably Stimson and Knox. And again, he is said to have been very strongly impressed by the fate of nations such as France, which went to war unprepared and disunited. The American service which is ready and eager to fight, the Navy, he has thrown into the field while the Army and Air Force are being prepared, and the country finding its way to unity.

Secondly, Mr. Roosevelt knows that if the U.S. were in a declared state of war against Germany his professional army and air force advisers would be duty bound to demand first call and a larger share of U.S. tank, plane and other arms production. These arms would thus be withdrawn from nations such as the British and the Russians who would use them in the field, today, to prevent Germany from becoming any stronger. They could only be made effective towards this purpose by the sending of a large American expeditionary force to Europe. This is something for which the President apparently, with the overwhelming majority of the American people, has a great distaste.

Subsidizing Fighters

Therefore, rather than pile up the arms for a passive defence of the Americas after Hitler had overrun Europe and Africa, Mr. Roosevelt pursues a policy whereby the greater part of American arms will be put into the hands of people who will use them, immediately, against the enemy. Britain subsidized continental nations to keep them in the field against Napoleon. Now, in a shrunken world, the United States is subsidizing the fight of the British and Russians against Hitler. She really did the same thing in the last war, only the subsidies got called

loans, which made a lot of unpleasantness afterwards.

Then there is the question of Japan. Here it is not so much the technical consideration that if the United States were to declare war against Germany, Japan would be bound to make good her alliance with Germany. The Japanese will not be drawn into the war a day earlier than they choose on account of any technicality. If their precious "ally" feels free to carry through such world-shaking policies, so intimately concerning Japan, as first the friendship pact and then the war with Russia, without consulting them, then we may be sure that the Japanese will allow no other considerations but self-interest and the balance of world power to influence their own policy.

There is no country so sensitive to changes in the world balance of power as Japan. And the assumption by the United States of a state of all-out war with Germany would inevitably bring about a shift of U.S. power from the Pacific to the Atlantic world. As long as the United States engages in only a limited war with Germany, however, she can keep her main naval strength in the Pacific and keep open the possibility of directing her all-out war effort against Japan. There are plenty of naval and political experts in the States who frankly advocate as the best American policy a clean-up of Japan first, which would free the country to turn its whole attention to Germany.

Thus, while Germany and Japan play their game of jockeying American attention toward the Atlantic or the Pacific, Roosevelt is also able to keep them guessing by his present policy whether he will throw the weight of the United States one way or the other. It might just as well be argued, therefore, that the U.S. is immobilizing Japan as that Japan is immobilizing the U.S. Whether these two cancel out is another question. Certainly as American strength grows they will not, and the policy will lose its advantage. Pursued to the extreme it would degenerate into mere fence-sitting.

Perpetuate New Deal

Another factor which ought to be considered is Mr. Roosevelt's great interest in "perpetuating the social gains of the New Deal." I don't pretend to know whether the New Deal is still the most important thing of all to President Roosevelt. But it is very important, and he would like to bring as much of it as possible through the war, and even strengthen it if he can. Large-scale economic



General Grigori K. Zhukov, whom Dictator Josef Stalin has named as Chief of Command in the Moscow defence sector to replace Marshal Semion Timoshenko. The latter will replace Marshal Budenny whose forces in the Ukraine have been cut off from the central Russ armies.

participation fits in here, giving the state a bigger hand in production, more planning authority, and a greater regulative power over industry, agriculture and business. In short, it gives the state all the power, and more, which Mr. Roosevelt failed to win under the NRA, and there is no reason to believe that Mr. Roosevelt is reluctant to avail himself of the opportunity to further his conception of government and society. Suspicion among his domestic opponents that he is thus "exploiting" the national emergency, and what they consider his favoritism towards labor, threaten to raise a new deterrent to succeed isolationism in hampering the development of that national unity which the President desires.

It is hardly to be thought, however, that President Roosevelt will be allowed by the Germans and Japanese, or by American sentiment, to continue to develop American war policy according to any carefully thought out formula. The Germans and the Japanese don't appear to be pulling closely together, yet; when they do they may be much more effective. It is not quite clear whether the new German policy of attacking American shipping and war vessels is an attempt to prove to the Japanese that a large part of American strength is going to be tied down in the Atlantic.

PLYWOOD

Standard sizes and cut to order.
Ping Pong Tennis Tables
THE PLYWOOD SHOP
AD. 1530 50 Yonge Street

DOES YOUR WILL . . .

now require your estate to pay *all* of the greatly increased succession duties? Should life insurance payable to named beneficiaries, gifts made during lifetime and charitable and other bequests pay their own duties? Our officers will be glad to discuss the most practical way for your estate to meet this important problem.

TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS

CORPORATION
Office in: Quebec, Ontario, Western Canada

WATERTIGHT... AIRTIGHT

MOVADO, pioneers in waterproof watchmaking, present waterproof wristwatches ideal for men in all branches of the Service... for all who lead active lives. In stainless steel, steel and gold or 14K gold, these famous watches are watertight, airtight—have unbreakable crystals. Sturdy, tough, with pre-tested waterproofing... they're "ready for action!" Moderately priced, Junior sizes available.

195 First Prizes and Grand Awards Sold and Serviced by Leading Jewelers All Over the World
WRITE FOR FULLY DESCRIPTIVE BROCHURE
In Canada—Movado Watch Agency
In Toronto St., Toronto In U.S.A.—Movado Watch Agency Inc.
610 Fifth Ave., N.Y.

OVERSEAS MAIL

THEY'RE Waiting for a Waterman's SERVICE SET

GIFTS from home will be so welcome and the most prized of all will be a Waterman's Service Set for men in the air force, army, navy and our gallant women in the nursing service. LIGHT and COMPACT, it fits snugly into any parcel. Waterman's Service Set especially designed to meet service requirements.

Service Set Illustrated \$5.00
Available in colours to match uniform

Help Win the War—Buy War Savings Certificates

Other Service Sets at \$7.50, \$9.00 and \$12.25. Pens only from \$2.50 up.

The Pen on Active Service

Waterman's

whether it is merely an answer to the American patrols, first non-shooting and then shooting, which sought to drive the U-boats out of the western half of the Atlantic; or whether Hitler has been forced to try to stop American supplies from reaching Britain and Russia, no matter what the consequences. It is quite possible that Hitler senses that Roosevelt will not be easily provoked into all-out war and feels safe in proceeding to sink American shipping in the Atlantic.

Japan's Disappointment

As for the Japanese, they see themselves in a desperate corner. Virtually shut off from supplies of oil and other vital materials of war by the Anglo-Dutch-American trade embargo, they are doomed to become weaker and weaker if they wait. To go ahead is a frightful risk, but the alternative is the greatest back-down in history. If they commit themselves to war fully, alongside a Germany destined for defeat, and against an ultimately victorious American-British-Chinese-Dutch-Russian combi-

nation, they will be finished, stripped of their world power and trade as Holland was three centuries ago. And if—to bring out the full irony of their position—they were able to ensure Germany's victory, they know very well that she would be harder to live with than any of the nations whom she presently considers as her "enemies".

What Japan wanted, and played for, was a fairly evenly contested European War, which would have occupied and exhausted Germany, France, Britain and Russia, held American attention in the Atlantic, and left Japan free to take her pick of the Far East. But things didn't come out that way. There was a moment, in the summer of 1940, when the richest parts of the Far East lay almost bare of European and American protection; but Japan let it slip by. Now what can Japan do? Singapore is so strongly garrisoned, and the China Sea ringed with Allied air power—believed to be considerably superior in quality to Japanese—that a move in this direction would be very risky. If Britain has not already a squadron of battleships stationed here, she could send one from Alexandria in ten days' time. Would the Japanese care to send enough battleships to match these, and give the U.S. Fleet the chance of getting between them and their home base?

To attack the Netherlands East Indies would carry the Japanese Fleet even further away from home, into narrower waters and a danger from Allied air power similar to that which the British Fleet met off Crete. An attack on Thailand would almost certainly bring the British land and air forces spread along the Burmese border into action, and it, too, would engage powerful units of the Japanese Navy far away from home. An attack on Russia would be free from the latter objection. But dare Japan begin another major land campaign while she is still heavily involved in China? There is a threat, too, that in such a case the Americans might send the Russians large numbers of heavy bombers with which to bomb Japanese industries and cities from nearby Vladivostok. Besides, the season is very late for a northern campaign.

Must Do Something

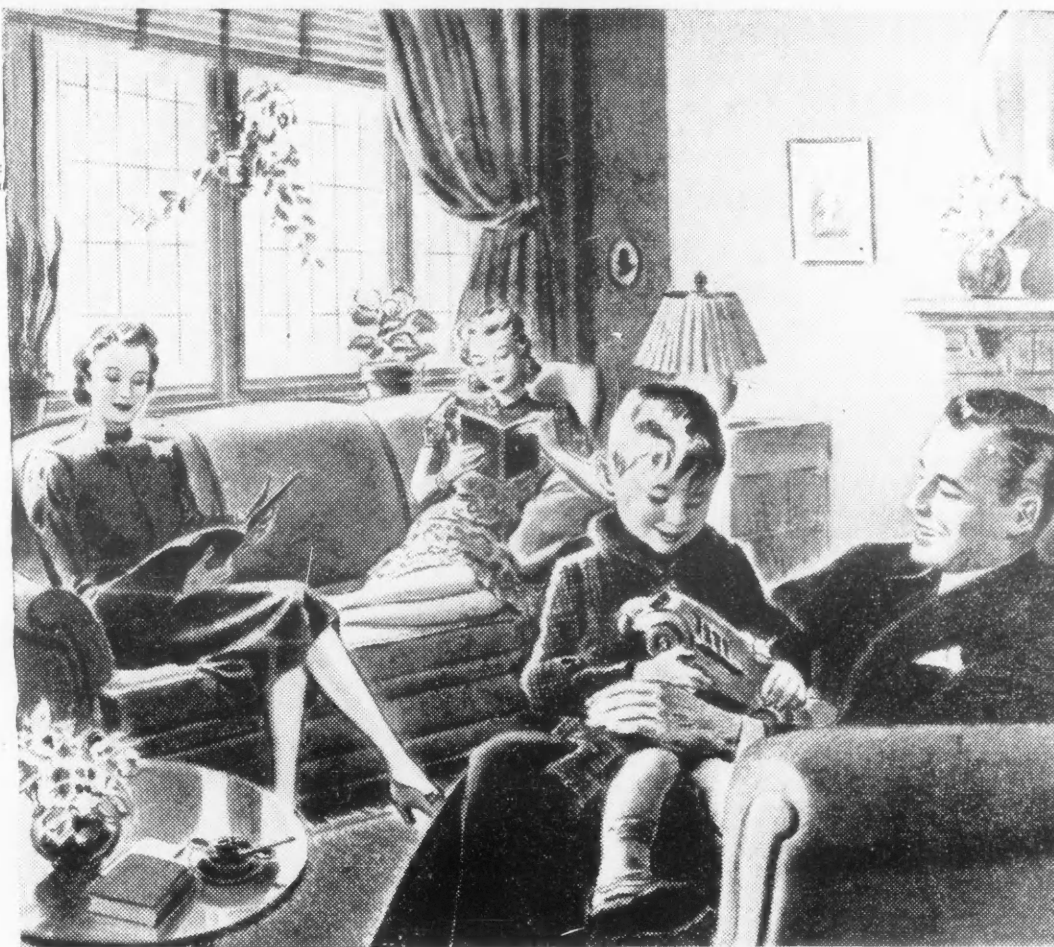
Yet the Japanese are in a fever to do something to extricate themselves, and to save their project of a Greater East Asia, into which they have poured so much blood and treasure for the past ten years, from disintegrating into ruin.

But still, *what to do?* The only real way of "breaking the chain of encirclement" would seem to be to sail boldly out and engage the U.S. Fleet. There has been little suggestion that the Japanese were ready to attempt that; and they would be at a tremendous disadvantage fighting three or four thousand miles from a powerful base, while the Americans would have Pearl Harbor at their backs. It appears, instead, that after the "time-limit" expires, the Japanese may make the unoriginal but necessary "one more effort" to end the China Incident.

The objective is tantalizingly close, the air-line distance being less than 200 miles. But it is 200 miles of mountains and mountain-gorges, said to have been well-prepared for defence by the Chinese. The Japanese may also meet in this sector the new Chinese Air Force, formed around American planes and pilots. There was a significant little news item from Batavia two or three months ago, saying that a group of 200 "young and abnormally air-minded" Americans had just passed through on their way to Chungking.

Besides the possibility of being forced this way or that by German-Japanese action, there is also the possibility that Mr. Roosevelt's policy of limited and gradual participation may be upset by American popular sentiment. American virility will be challenged by the continued sinkings and the loss of American lives, and American morality may increasingly reject the idea of letting others do the fighting for them.

But no matter how the war or American sentiment develops, one may be confident that Mr. Roosevelt will be equal to the occasion.



Life Begins with Wages

BEFORE a man can marry . . . establish a home . . . found a family . . . there has to be — a pay envelope!

Thousands of skilled workers find employment in the mines, mills, collieries, blast furnaces, ship yards and allied operations of the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation . . . and hundreds of thousands more depend indirectly on the activities of the company.

Annually, Dosco pays out over \$60,000,000 in wages, in taxes, in freight charges, in payments and purchases of every kind and degree. Like a mighty river, this stream of dollars rolls across the whole Dominion . . . keeping men employed . . . holding homes together . . . building a better, more prosperous Canada.

If you are a buyer of steel or its products — or of bituminous coal — remember Dosco products are more nearly 100% Canadian than any similar products available anywhere.



DOMINION STEEL AND COAL CORPORATION LIMITED

EXECUTIVE AND SALES OFFICES: CANADA CEMENT BLDG., MONTREAL — WAREHOUSES AND SALES OFFICES ACROSS CANADA

• Only Producer of Steel and Steel Products in Canada Wholly Self-Sustained Within the Empire •

FROM WEEK TO WEEK

Every week B. K. Sandwell, Editor of SATURDAY NIGHT, selects an important topic for extended comment in his personal department, "From Week to Week". Sometimes solemn, sometimes humorous, his discussion can be depended upon always to be authoritative and—may we say it—urbane.

The Publishers

SATURDAY NIGHT

The Canadian Weekly

HOW TO RELIEVE SORE THROAT FROM A COLD ALMOST INSTANTLY

Fast ASPIRIN Method Millions Now Use

1. FOR SORE THROAT from a cold, dissolve 3 Aspirin Tablets in a glass of water and gargle to ease pain and rawness.

2. TO RELIEVE HEADACHE, body discomfort, aches, take 2 Aspirin Tablets with glass of water. Repeat in 2 hours.

3. CHECK TEMPERATURE. If you have fever and it does not go down, if throat pain is not quickly relieved, call your doctor.



Follow 3 steps shown in pictures. Get really quick relief . . . Feel better almost at once!

Here is a fast way science has discovered to ease a sore throat from a cold. For almost at once the Aspirin gargle described above starts easing the pain and rawness. You feel better almost instantly. And the Aspirin you take internally, relieves the aches and pains of your cold at the same time.

Try this way to get quick, effective cold relief. See why Aspirin is rated one of the fast and safest reliefs for cold pains.

Aspirin made in Canada, is the trademark of The Bayer Company, Limited.

LESS THAN 1c A TABLET in the economy bottle



Warning: This cross appears on every Aspirin Tablet

ST. ANDREW'S COLLEGE

now offers

AN EXCELLENT PRIMARY DEPARTMENT FOR BOYS OF SIX AND OVER — YEARLY FEES AS LOW AS \$450.

This new Department, comprising grades I to III, is directed by a Primary School Specialist, assisted by resident Masters, Matron and Nurse. Sympathetic, individual instruction given in all branches of Primary School work. Special

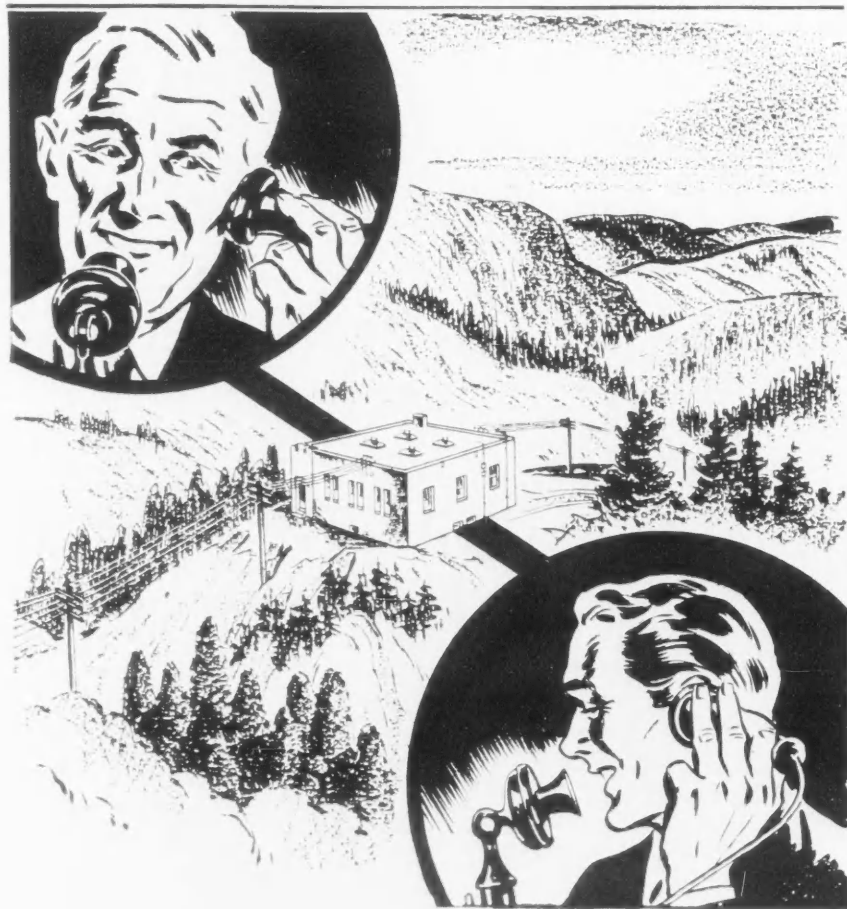


attention paid to health and physical development. Carefully planned programme of games and recreation. Weekly boarders spend week-ends at home, Friday to Sunday. Fees for full-time boarders, \$500. per annum. Weekly boarders, \$450.

For further information please write:

K. G. B. KETCHUM, B.A., HEADMASTER, ST. ANDREW'S COLLEGE, AURORA, ONT.

THE STORY OF THE TELEPHONE



NEW LIFE for OLD CURRENT ...

• Voice currents, travelling along telephone wires, get weaker and weaker the further they go ... finally fade away entirely. This fact set a definite limit to the range of the long distance telephone until the invention of The Vacuum Tube Repeater—which steps up tired current and sends it on its way with new strength. The first telephone repeaters in Canada were installed at Kingston, Ont., in 1916. Today, over the coast-to-coast circuits of the Trans-Canada Telephone System, with the aid of repeater stations all across the continent, your voice can travel from Halifax to Vancouver in 1/30 of a second ... and it will be just as strong at the end of the journey as it was at the beginning!



TRANS-CANADA TELEPHONE SYSTEM

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY
OF CANADA

A Revolution in Education

BY F. D. L. SMITH

Religious instruction has had no place in Ontario's public and high schools.

The regulations of the Department of Education provide for such instruction but differences between the Protestant denominations have prevented anything being done about it.

The Roman Catholics have always made religious training a fundamental part of the education given in the separate schools.

This article tells of the present effort to remove this blot from the public schools, so that the children may learn more of the principles on which our civilization is based and in after life help to make it a better civilization.

the nation and in making Great Britain the spear-head of human freedom and a source of sweetness and light to the rest of the world.

In the course of my career as a journalist I have tried to persuade the Protestant churches to emulate the Roman Catholic church by giving religious instruction first place in the schools as absolutely fundamental to the preservation of civilization.

No Real Difficulty

It is not as if any real difficulty lay in the way. For many years the General Regulations of the Ontario Department of Education have made available to religious bodies ample opportunities for the impartation of religious knowledge in primary and secondary schools. The standing provision is for (1) Religious Exercises (2) Religious and Moral Instruction. The Religious Exercises consist of

Scripture readings, the Lord's Prayer, and the memorization of passages from the Bible or from the list of selected Scripture readings of the International Sunday School Association or from any other list approved by the Minister of Education. These exercises which have long been more or less used in the schools, do not constitute what is designated "Religious Instruction."

The Regulations provide that Religious Instruction may be given in school, but outside school hours, by a clergyman to the members and adherents of his own denomination at least once a week. This permission has not been taken advantage of in the past to the extent that it was hoped would be the case when the Regulations were approved. In a very few cases local school boards have refused to give the required permission, though such refusal is contrary to the Regulations. The right of the clergy to give such religious instruction is provided in the Regulations in spite of any action which the board may take. By and large however the inability of Protestant denominations to agree upon a form of religious instruction has deprived the Protestant children of the province of such instruction.

But, as already indicated, the impact of the world war has developed

FROM WEEK TO WEEK

Every week B. K. Sandwell, Editor of SATURDAY NIGHT, selects an important topic for extended comment in his personal department, "From Week to Week". Sometimes solemn, sometimes humorous, his discussion can be depended upon always to be authoritative and—may we say it—urbane.

The Publishers

SATURDAY NIGHT

The Canadian Weekly.

In a hurry
to get things done?..



TCA
SPEEDS THE NATION'S BUSINESS

► HALIFAX - MONCTON - MONTREAL - OTTAWA - TORONTO
WINNIPEG - REGINA - LETHBRIDGE - CALGARY
EDMONTON - VANCOUVER
2 Flights Each Way — Every Day

► TORONTO - NEW YORK - - - 2 Hrs. (Non-Stop)
3 Flights Each Way — Every Day*
*2 Flights Saturday from Toronto, Sunday from New York

► TORONTO - OTTAWA - MONTREAL - - - 2 Hrs. 30 Mins.
5 Flights Each Way — Every Day

► TORONTO - LONDON - WINDSOR - - - 1 Hr. 35 Mins.
2 Flights Each Way — Every Day

Twin-Engine Lockheed Air Liners — Last Word in Air Travel
Stewardess Service — Refreshments aloft

TRANS-CANADA AIR LINES

For Information and Reservations:
any local T.C.A. Traffic Office or Travel Agent

AIR MAIL • PASSENGER • AIR EXPRESS

Ignorance of Bible

In Canada and the United States over-emphasis on the separation of Church and State has resulted in too widespread an ignorance of the Bible and of the moral and religious principles upon which our Western civilization was founded. Even literature and public speaking today reveal none of the command of Holy Writ which animated both a generation ago.

The gravest world crisis of all time was apparently required to open the eyes of clergy and laymen to the need of re-introducing the Bible and its lessons into everyday life and teaching. The religious instruction imparted to a limited proportion of children and adults for an hour or two one day a week has proved insufficient. As some one has said, civilization moves forward on the feet of little children. The future of Canada depends upon what we teach the 3,000,000 boys and girls in our schools. Public schools which are religiously neutral are atheistic. There is an imperative obligation to build the fundamentals of religion firmly into the life of the rising generation.

The primary and responsible influences in the religious education of children should, of course, be the family and the church. But the family has unhappily broken down in that sphere, while the church too generally contacts the young for only short periods on Sunday. In Canada as in the United States, it has long stood to the discredit of the Protestant denominations that they have never been able to agree upon some arrangement under which pure religious knowledge could be imparted to the school population. That is one reason why so many parents, careful of their children's welfare, send them to private schools. For generations the daily chapel service in the so-called public schools of England has been a powerful factor in moulding

an interest in religious instruction not hitherto apparent. The Department of Education within the past few months has received many letters from both clergymen and school boards asking for information about inaugurating Religious Instruction in the elementary and secondary schools and in approximately 40 cases the minister has approved the opening of the schools from one to three days a week, at 9:30 instead of 9 o'clock, in order that definite religious instruction may be given in what has been regarded as school time. Parents may of course have pupils excused from attendance for this period, but I have it from Dr. G. F. Rogers, Deputy Minister of Education, that the pupils with very few exceptions are present on these occasions so as to benefit from the half-hour of religious instruction.

Reports from a number of urban centres show how this work is progressing, and according to the Department, there seems to be no reason why the clergy in any community or the ministerial association there, cannot co-operate with the School Board in putting on religious instruction which will be accepted by all the ratepayers. There have been proposals that the Department should map out a course of religious instruction acceptable to all denominations and this idea may expedite the extension of such instruction to all the elementary and secondary schools throughout the Province. It is interesting to note that in different municipalities the establishment of religious instruction in the public schools has brought an immediate increase in attendance at Sunday Schools.

Spontaneous Movement

This spontaneous movement for religious instruction in the schools will go far to wipe out the charge of bigotry against the Protestant denominations, which have been unable to compose their differences sufficiently to facilitate such instruction. The new development has the enthusiastic support of the Ontario Educational Association. A meeting of the Religious Education Committee of that organization was held at the Parliament buildings, Toronto, on September 15 last with the special object of speeding an excellent reform. This meeting included representatives of the Ontario Department of Education, the Toronto Board of Education, the York Township Board of Education, the Niagara Falls Board of Education, the London Board of Education, the Owen Sound Board of Education and other Boards, and of the Anglican Church, the United Church, the Baptist Church, the Salvation Army, the Gideons, the Day School Gospel League, the Provincial Council of Women, the Yorkminster discussion group, and the Ontario Religious Education Council.

In explaining the objects of the meeting the chairman, Mr. E. Sager, said that there is urgent need for more Bible study in the schools because the present war is a conflict between Christianity and those opposed to Christ's teachings. Communications from different centres indicated that religious education in the schools has proved a great success wherever tried. Niagara Falls seems to have shown the way by taking advantage of the facilities provided by the Regulations some years ago. The schools of Owen Sound have had Bible study periods for some time. In Fort William and Port Arthur there are two half-hour Bible study periods weekly, the instruction being given by the public school teachers. In Chatham all grades are given instruction two half-hours a week, the instructors being the local clergymen under the supervision of the public school inspector. In Peterboro the local clergy prepared a course of studies, and apparently they have avoided doctrinal points. An Anglican rector takes one school, a Baptist minister another, the Adjutant of the Salvation Army a third and so on. All denominations take their turn. Much the same rule holds in Belleville. In Niagara Falls all the Protestant clergymen participate, each becoming responsible for the school nearest his residence. The pupils are encouraged to ask questions and the clergy seem to have succeeded in getting a greater response from the pupils in day school than in

Sunday School. Personality and the ability to make instruction interesting to children are of course all important. In London the memorization of Scripture passages seems to be emphasized. In Owen Sound a syllabus, prepared by an inter-denominational committee is used. In some cases a reasonable amount of homework is given the pupils by the clergyman in charge. In York Township with 50 classes, pupils, teachers and principals show a keen interest in this religious work and in no case has a Protestant, Jewish or Catholic student asked to be exempted from the periods of religious instruction.

An important contribution to this discussion has been made by the

Yorkminster Discussion Group in the form of a pamphlet, which says:

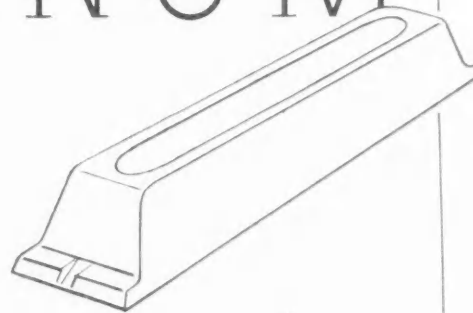
"The school forms the second greatest department in the child's University. Here the larger portion of the time not spent in the home is passed. Next to the parents in the child's interest and affections is the teacher. Next to the house in which he lives the most important building in the world to the child is that in which he goes to school. For his moral and religious development the school tasks furnish some of the most fruitful opportunities. Our wisest educators recognize that the aim of education is not only the acquisition of knowledge or the prepara-

tion for earning a livelihood, but the formation of character, the fashioning of the fully developed and rightly directed will. These educators recognize that the spiritual powers are the noblest and most important parts of our human nature. Whoever teaches a child so to grow that he comes to realize the beauty and the meaning of life * * * is doing a religious work. We need teachers who will teach with religious convictions and religious motives."

From what I have learned of this movement for Religious Instruction in the Protestant schools (as well as in the Roman Catholic schools where it has always been fundamental in

the curriculum), I believe that it will extend to all the schools in Ontario and spread to other provinces, where it is still lacking. The desirable ultimate goal is daily religious instruction in all schools and a chapel in all schools of several rooms. If good can come out of evil this development will prove one of the most far-reaching by-products of the war as far as Canada is concerned. This is wholly in harmony with the work of the National Council of Education, which founded the Empire Youth Movement and is now organizing adequate celebrations of St. George's Day Week, of Youth Sunday and of the anniversary of Magna Carta to take place in the coming spring and summer.

ALUMINUM



ITS PEACETIME DEVELOPMENT!

Aluminum fifty years ago—new and untried but offering strength, lightness and workability—set out to find a market. Research, experiment and unceasing sales effort over the years expanded its range of uses until scarce an industry or a home was left untouched. New alloys, new combinations and proportions were constantly being found to enlarge its scope of special applications.

Aluminum became a key material for automobiles, railway coaches, combustion engines, radio transmitting and receiving sets and aircraft. Its high electrical conductivity brought world-wide use for power transmission lines. This metal entered the home in the form of cooking utensils and as part of many household appliances. Aluminum paint and aluminum foil found wide acceptance. It became indispensable to the chemical industry.

A tremendous market was thus developed and its growth accelerated as established uses expanded and new applications were discovered. Aluminum Company of Canada, Limited keeping pace, extended its operations and built up mining

facilities for British Guiana bauxite, Greenland cryolite, Newfoundland fluorspar and other essential elements.

War came with a clarion call for aluminum. Hard won peacetime markets were abandoned practically over night as the industry geared itself to all out war production. For the very qualities that gave aluminum its impressive civilian stature made it the paramount war metal.

More than this, great as peacetime needs had been, war demands were even greater. New plants, new smelters, new facilities were built and put into production. This expansion still goes on and will continue until victory is won.

The next advertisement will deal with aluminum in wartime.

The information in these advertisements is given to the people of Canada so that they may know of the wartime activities of the aluminum industry and why its production is vital to victory. When the war is over Aluminum Company of Canada, Limited promises its old customers in the home and industry of Canada, that it will again devote its efforts to making aluminum for peacetime uses.

ALUMINUM COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

PATTERN OF CONQUEST, by Joseph C. Harsch, McClelland and Stewart, \$3.25.
 HITLER CANNOT CONQUER RUSSIA, by Maurice Hindus, McClelland and Stewart, \$2.50.
 MY NEW ORDER, Hitler's Speeches, 1922-41. Edited, with commentary, by Raoul de Roussy de Sales, McClelland and Stewart, \$2.75.

HARSCH'S account of Germany in war-time is an even more valuable one, I believe, than Shirer's "Berlin Diary," though it won't have the same sale, not being couched in the easy-reading style of a diary, nor revealing quite as engaging a personality. It was finished just after the Balkan campaign and before the Russian campaign, which might at first be considered unfortunate. Actually

the resulting severe test, which might have been enough to torpedo many a book, only confirms the value of Harsch's analysis. He is so dead right in all that he wrote about Germany and Russia before they started fighting.

He points out how, in July 1940, immediately after the French campaign, the Germans shifted the bulk of their forces to the East. They talked freely all winter about the pos-

BOOKS ON THE WAR

Hitler's Pattern Won't Fit Russia

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

sibility of attacking Russia, and one could discuss this prospect quite openly with Soviet diplomats in Berlin. The Kremlin for its part "plays a careful game, widening its western defense zone whenever Germany's momentary position provides a chance, holding back on supplies to Germany as much as it dares, sending just enough to keep from goading Germany into an attack." But one could not cable stories of the real state of Russo-German friendship, any more than one could tell what the Germans really thought of the Italians.

What do the Nazis intend to do with Russia once they have conquered it? Harsch has seen a privately-circulated map in Berlin "which made the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk look like the work of a soft-minded piker. White Russia and the Ukraine are to be set up into German-controlled puppet states. The new border would run just west of the railroad line from Petrograd to Moscow, and below Moscow would strike south-east to the Caspian Sea." I have a map on my wall which was discovered by the Czech police in Henlein's headquarters just a fortnight before Munich which shows a somewhat smaller slice of Russia, west of a line from Polotsk to Astrakhan, added to the Reich in the fall of 1941. The success in grabbing Czechoslovakia apparently whetted the Nazi appetite, for Fritz Thyssen reveals in "I Paid Hitler" that Keppler, Hitler's most intimate adviser on economic affairs, told a board meeting of the Reichsbank in May 1939 that "Russia must be Germanized as far as the Urals."

"Probationary" Germans

As for the rest of Europe, all land and industry from Poland to Lorraine, in German-speaking Switzerland and the whole of Czechoslovakia would be owned by Germans, and this area would be welded into the hard-core of the German Empire. The Dutch and Flemings were to have been treated as "probationary" Germans, but will now be treated as vassals. Scandinavia is to be lumped into one slightly-favored vassal state, while an enlarged Finland will provide a northern barrier against Russia. The Germanic colonies extending the length of the Danube will be reinforced and will control the Balkans. Italy will be another moderately-favored vassal state. French and Walloons will be lumped together; if they collaborate, they will be allowed to keep their present territory as peasant vassals, if they resist they will be exterminated.

Conquered Britain is to be used as a huge ship-building yard, to enable

Germany to outbuild the U.S. on the seas. Industries competing with German industry would be gradually scrapped, and the excess population allowed to migrate to Canada, Australia and the United States. But if the British Government were to flee to Ottawa and attempt to carry on the fight with the support of the dominions, the empire and the United States, the Nazi plan which Harsch has seen outlined in a privately-circulated memorandum from the Brown House is to subject the population of the British Isles to deliberate starvation as hostages, to force stoppage of the war.

The Nazi plans, as reported by this observer, by no means leave the whole Far East to Japan. "Hitler wants to fall heir to the white man's vast heritage in the Far East. It is so stated frankly in Berlin, and the Japanese know it." Harsch even foresaw last April that the Japanese "might choose at any time to abandon the Axis and come to terms with Washington and London" as they have been trying to do for several months.

Germans Want to Win

Perhaps the most interesting chapter in the book, is that describing the attitude of the German people towards the war. The writer states categorically that "the German people as a nation want to win this war." This in spite of the fact that they have never shown any general enthusiasm for it, have no fundamental faith in its moral foundation, in Nazism or its leaders, and are increasingly skeptical of the official propaganda. According to democratic standards, morale in Germany is so bad that, "if the equivalent existed in England today, the British Government would have little choice but to compromise the war..." But the morale of the German Army (at the time of writing) was as good as civilian morale was bad. And civilian morale "is adequate for Hitler's military purposes," and will remain so as long as the mass of Germans believe they are going to win the war.

Harsch stresses the strength of the German military machine. He says that after the French campaign the Reichswehr embarked on a huge expansion of its armored forces and notes that its next moves were aimed at the oil of Rumania and Mosul. Yet even writing at the end of the Balkan campaign and in the midst of another British evacuation, he declares that as it obtains equipment in comparable quantity, the British Army will become at least the equal of its opponent, that the German force can not go on expanding indefinitely, and can undoubtedly be beaten by a determined Anglo-American alliance.

The problem of its defeat is only the technical military problem of bringing stronger military power to bear against it. Harsch does not think this calls for a major invasion of the Continent, but can be accomplished through overwhelming air power and "jabs" all around the periphery of German-occupied Europe which would keep the Germans

PATEK PHILIPPE
THE WORLD'S FOREMOST WATCH

For Fifty Canadians

Few, indeed, are those who can enjoy the pride which comes with the ownership of a Patek Philippe. For, an average of only fifteen Patek Philippes are made per day... and, of the year's total, Canada is allotted only fifty.

Each Patek Philippe is made entirely by hand... each movement is checked in eight positions for accuracy... each uniquely styled case is so designed that it cannot be copied for mass production. This illustrious Swiss timepiece has been the ultimate in the art of fine watchmaking for over one hundred years.



BIRKS - ELLIS - RYRIE
YONGE AT TEMPERANCE
LONDON TORONTO SUDBURY

A lawful investment for trust funds

Under the law, trustees and executors may invest trust funds in Canada Trust Guaranteed Deposit Certificates.

That fact is ample evidence of the safety of this popular method of caring for surplus money.

Instead of ordinary interest, you receive 2½% per annum payable half-yearly.

The only conditions are that \$500 or more be deposited and that you have notice be given if the money is to be withdrawn.

Ask about this profitable way of making spare cash earn its money.

The CANADA TRUST COMPANY

Authorized to do business with
Trusts and Estates in Canada

LONDON TORONTO Hamilton Montreal
Windsor St. Thomas Galtam Winnipeg
Regina Edmonton Vancouver Victoria

2½%
on
Spare Funds



A Nazi field gun, screened by a transport truck, goes into action on a road near an unidentified town in Russia. The picture was developed from a German film "War in the East" which records the German campaign in Russia and which was intercepted by the British a short while ago.

You'll be Proud
as a Penguin

after using
LILAC VEGETAL Shaving LOTION

THE PICK OF PARTICULAR MEN

PINAUD
LILAS DE FRANCE
Toiletries for MEN
LONDON • NEW YORK • TORONTO

WHAT! only \$6.15 premium on a \$5000 policy?

"Yes, that's your Monthly premium!"
(at age 30)

Here is a new kind of life insurance that is giving thousands of Canadians who could not easily afford other types of insurance, the financial protection they need... security now and a guaranteed income in later life.

The plan works like this: you choose any policy that suits your needs, but instead of paying the first year's premium, you pay for one month only. For example, at age 30, the premium on a \$5,000 Double Protection life policy is only \$6.15. As a service to you, the company will accept your checks, one for each month of the year, all post-dated.

Send the coupon for free Budget Memo Booklet and folder telling how you can have the extra protection you need for as little as \$5 a month.



NORTH AMERICAN LIFE

HEAD OFFICE: 112 King St. W., Toronto, Ont.

Please send me information about your special Budget Policy, together with free Pocket Memo Budget Booklet.

Name _____

Address _____ 1078

HEAD OFFICE
TORONTO, CANADA



Finnish troops attack a fortified Russian bunker and force the occupants out. In all likelihood, flame throwers were used to rout the Russians. The soldier at left is advancing with hands upraised in surrender.

marching and counter-marching as Napoleon had to in 1812-14. "The main weapon would be air power. . . The main consideration is not the ability to do it, but the will. The answer lies, therefore, with the American people. They have the choice of accepting a share in the rulership of the world, or letting it go by default to Germany."

Unconquerable Russia

Maurice Hindus takes up the story from the vantage-point of midsummer and the German stalemate at

Smolensk, and vows that Hitler cannot at least fit his pattern on to Russia. It should be said, however, that this is no new conviction of Mr. Hindus', and that only a few weeks after the Nazi-Soviet Pact of August 1939 he proposed to his publishers a book on "The Coming War Between Russia and Germany." During these weeks he had been impressed by the insatiable curiosity about Russia of the Nazis he met in the Baltic States. "They were especially eager to know whether I still believed my published statements that collectivization was a success and would prove a mighty

weapon in time of war. . . They were pained by my answer, and argued with no little vigor that, from the evidence at their disposal. . . there would be an uprising of the Russian peasants against collectivization. . ."

Most of his book deals with how the Soviets prepared for this attack, in farm and factory, since 1928. Of timely interest is a quotation from a speech by Stalin, on February 4, 1931: "The history of old Russia is a history of defeats due to backwardness. . . We are fifty to a hundred years behind the advanced countries. We must cover this distance in ten years. Either we do this or they will crush us." For this reason he refused to slacken the tempo of the First Five Year Plan. And 80 per cent of the industrial production with which Soviet Russia met Hitler's challenge, Hindus says, came from plants built or reconstructed under the Five Year Plans.

Machine Building

In the vital department of machine-building Russia had increased her production by 2800 per cent since 1913. During 1940 there were feverish efforts towards military preparedness and "the launching of a network of armament factories of which the outside world never knew." The five-day work-week was changed to six, and the seven hour day to eight. Another large unit of the great Magnitogorsk steel centre in the Urals was pushed towards completion. "Nobody except Soviet authorities really know all that is being manufactured for defence in the Urals."

The reorganization of agriculture will aid Russia in defeating the German invasion almost as much as the new industries. The collectives have not only provided a greater output of grain and allowed the development of new areas and new crops. They have changed the old muzhik into a more alert and intelligent farmer, and have provided centres of control and propaganda where the peasants could be trained and organized for their part in war.

The collectives are the heart of the guerrilla warfare organization, and the tractor stations have been the training centres for the new mechanized army. Hindus does not think that Hitler can make the Russian peasants and the collective system work for Germany. At fifteen to a collective, it would take 2½ million German soldiers or armed civilians to operate the 170,000 collectives of European Russia. And they will be kept feverishly busy, for the Russian is a master saboteur.

No more can Hitler make the Russian worker work for him. "He is the most politically-minded person in the country, and the most militant." Of that we can no longer be in doubt, after the defense of Leningrad and Moscow. One-third of these 30 million privileged Russians are under 23 years of age. If forced by the pistol or by starvation to work in such factories as Hitler may grab undamaged or be able to repair, they would sabotage savagely. Czech, Polish or Serbian workers brought in to replace them would make common cause. Hitler hasn't got German workers to spare, and if he had, they would be exposed to Russian propaganda and Russian guerrilla warfare.

"Russia," in short, "is overwhelmingly a nation of trained revolutionaries, with an old and tempered revolutionary tradition, with a technique in underground plotting more than one hundred years old. Russians can stand the privations and reprisals that may frighten the more comfortable Western nations. Russians have done it again and again throughout their history. Now they are more ready than ever for any ordeal, if only they can hurt and destroy the enemy." Mr. Hindus, than whom few are better-equipped for the job, has given us a timely and valuable book.

Hitler Said It in 1936

"If I had the Ural Mountains with their incalculable store of treasures in raw materials, Siberia with its vast forests, and the Ukraine with its tremendous wheat fields, Germany and the National Socialist lead-

ership would swim in plenty!" This is the text, given in "My New Order," of Hitler's famous speech at Nuremberg in 1936. Had it burst his lips in a moment of over-enthusiasm? Or was he merely trying to emphasize how much he had accomplished in Germany with more limited resources?

"There was no expression of a wish to acquire these (Russian) resources and there was distinctly no threat," is the *New York Times* comment appended in this admirably edited work. "Yet when the cheers that greeted this passage had died away one was conscious that a thought had been cast into the pool

of German mentality and that the ripples created by it might spread far indeed. . ."

Far indeed did the ripples extend, and "My New Order" traces them faithfully, through all of Hitler's important speeches, putting the outstanding statements in italics to catch the eye and providing a briefly tabulated background of events and the British, French and American press comment on each utterance. Here is the record of the Hitlerian era, gathered together into 1000 pages with immense labor and presented in a most attractive and readable form. No library of contemporary affairs could be complete without it.

"Successful—A Man with a Future!"

THAT'S WHAT GOOD-LOOKING HAIR CAN SAY ABOUT YOU!



Keep your Hair a Business and Social Asset with

VITALIS

and the

"60-SECOND WORKOUT"!

50 Seconds to Rub — Just feel that stimulating "tingle" as circulation quickens—the flow of necessary oil is increased. And with the pure vegetable oils of Vitalis supplementing natural oils, your hair takes on natural lustre.

10 Seconds to Comb — Your hair stays in place—no "patent-leather" look. And what's more, the Vitalis "60-Second Workout" routs embarrassing loose dandruff—helps prevent excessive falling hair—helps you keep your hair.



You speed your business success when you give your hair good looks with the Vitalis "60-Second Workout". For a good personal appearance acts like a strong letter of introduction. And handsome hair gives you a crisp, efficient air that makes other men think: "This man knows how to package himself for sale!"



Many a fellow's popularity and success dates from the day when he gave his appearance and personality a lift with well-groomed, handsome hair. So why not give yourself the benefits of Vitalis and the "60-Second Workout"? Get a bottle of Vitalis at your druggist's—give your appearance a lift—today!

A Product of Bristol Myers Company of Canada Ltd.

MADE IN CANADA

USE VITALIS AND THE "60-SECOND WORKOUT"

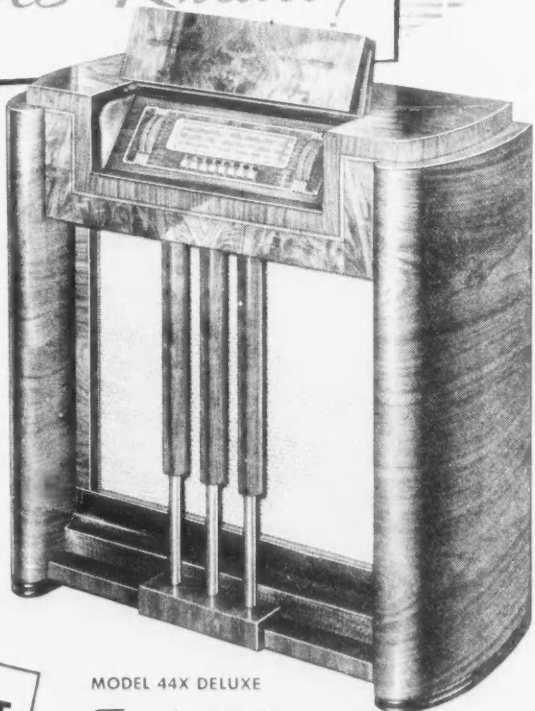
PHILCO

PROUDLY PRESENTS ITS
Most beautiful Console Radio!

PHILCO HAS DESIGNED AND PRODUCED OVER FIFTEEN MILLION RADIO RECEIVING SETS AND NOW AS A CROWNING ACHIEVEMENT PRESENTS THE

44X Deluxe

AN ELEVEN TUBE MASTERPIECE THAT SURPASSES ALL IN FEATURES, CABINET STYLING, TUNING CONVENIENCE AND ALL AROUND RADIO PERFORMANCE *



MODEL 44X DELUXE

For those who want the best!

Four Wave Bands with Overseas Spread Band; Empire Circuit; Electrical Push-button Tuning; Tone Control; Milled-edge Disc Controls; Built-in Aerial.

\$229.50*

Liberal Allowance • TERMS

Eleven Sensational Table Radios!

Model 46T . . . at left.

Five Philco Tubes give this smart Plastic Personal Model amazing Power and

\$29.95 Sensitivity. No aerial or ground wires needed.

* Slightly Higher in West



OTHER PHILCOS \$22.50. AND UP

ASK ABOUT PHILCO'S PHOTO-ELECTRIC RADIO PHONOGRAPH!

SEE THEM NOW ★ at your nearest PHILCO DEALER

KLEE WYCK, by Emily Carr, Oxford, \$2.50.

AN AUTHOR who is destined to leave a lasting mark in the world of letters usually begins in youth, producing one laboriously written book which is followed by another and another until, some years later, he achieves the fame and influence which he deserves. Not so Emily Carr. She is beginning at the top. Casting aside the usual prudence of the book reviewer, I predict that within two years Emily Carr will be generally recognized as one of the foremost among the few important writers that Canada has produced. Many a young writer would be glad

to learn the secret of Miss Carr's sudden rise to literary eminence. It is easy to tell but hard to observe: she has written all her life, but she has published nothing until now, and therefore it is possible to sift and select from the writing of a lifetime.

The method is a good one, but not one which will recommend itself to aspiring authors. Miss Carr has been content to enjoy the recognition which is rightfully hers as one of Canada's finest painters; she sought no literary honors, and she would never have done so had she not been persuaded to publish by Ira Dilworth, western head of the C.B.C. and a literary critic of considerable reputation. We must be grateful to Mr. Dilworth for the work he has done in sorting and arranging Emily Carr's manuscripts; we cannot refrain, however, from envying him that pleasure.

In *Klee Wyck* Emily Carr gives us twenty-one vignettes of life among the Indians of the west coast which reveal an understanding and a sympathy far beyond the ordinary. These are not sentimental tales about non-existent 'redskins'; these are not Indian legends gelded and gilded to make suitable reading for people who would recoil from a flesh and blood Indian. They are as vivid, as selec-

tive and as beautifully composed as are Miss Carr's pictures. The characters she shows live and breathe—Sophie, who wanted to be a 'nice lady,' Millie, who died in a moment of ecstasy, Wash Mary, who died of consumption, the Indian plague, old Mrs. Green, whose greatest desire was a pipe with a tin lid, and old Mrs. Wynook, who gave the author her Indian name of Klee Wyck—these and half a score of others are shown to us without patronage, without sentimentality, but with great love and great art.

Miss Carr has the greatness of outlook which any artist must have who hopes to understand a primitive people. Indian totem poles are, to her, revelations of age-old ways of thought and strong, compelling beliefs. In her early days on the west coast she penetrated almost unknown tracts of Indian country and there, smeared with rancid bacon fat to keep off the mosquitoes, she watched the totems, thought about them, painted

them and wrote about them in all lights and in all weathers. She knows the totems as an artist, not as an anthropologist, and it is an artist's insight which illumines the pages of *Klee Wyck*, making it a great revelation of that secret Canada which is hidden from most of us, pale sojourners in a strange land.

Emily Carr's style reveals a clear, powerful, original and rigorous mind. Her writing is completely free of frumpiness and self-conscious fine writing; every unnecessary word has been purged from her descriptions; every thought is as clear as the note of a bell. But she is not a stark writer; on the contrary she employs, perhaps unconsciously, nuances which have never appeared in Canadian prose before. Her pity is great, but so is her irony like the slash of a razor. She writes like a woman who has led a lonely life, free from the pressures and flatulent enthusiasms which bedevil literary folk. There is nothing to be said in dispraise of her work; it is the product of a fine mind, complete and strong in itself.

The foregoing is high praise. It is meant to be so. Late in her life Emily Carr has been revealed to us as a great Canadian writer. Other volumes will follow *Klee Wyck*, and if they can stand beside it the works of Emily Carr will be a permanent enrichment of our growing native literature.

For your Soldier—For your Sailor



(Quoted from a letter by an enlisted man on active service with the Canadian Forces)

20 out of 45—"I had a check-up of our battery here, with the surprising result that of 45 men, 20 proudly own Ronson Lighters. Believe me, there will be more soon."

RONSON

WORLD'S
GREATEST LIGHTER

Goes without saying that you're thinking about his comfort. And—ten to one—that means, above all, smoking ease and pleasure.

So give him a RONSON Pocket-Lighter, every click of which will spell out your affectionate thought of him for years to come.

And, while you're "in the mood," remember that you can spread pleasure among all your smoking friends by the gift of a RONSON. Civilians go for them, too!

Don't forget, also, that more and more families are using RONSON Table-Lighters. In every room in the home. Exquisitely decorative—with months of convenient service on one fueling, and safety that protects table surfaces, linens, rugs, etc., from match smudges and burns.

AS A GIFT TO ANYBODY, ANY RONSON IS WRAPPED IN SMILES!



(Quoted from a letter by an enlisted man in the Royal Canadian Navy)

At sea or ashore—"A Ronson Lighter is the best lighter one can own. It is one of man's best friends when at sea or ashore."



(Quoted from a letter by a man in the Royal Canadian Air Force)

12 years—"I have had a Ronson Lighter for twelve years... and I would not be without it."



FREE book, "The Lighter Side." Amusing. Illustrated. Write RONSON, 64 Ronson Bldg., Toronto, Ontario, for a copy. RONSONs come in a wealth of varieties for pocket or handbag. At jewelers, department stores, tobacconists and other fine shops. Priced for every pocketbook.

OVER 10,000,000 RONSONS HAVE BEEN SOLD!

THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY ROBERTSON DAVIES.

The Revelation of Emily Carr

E. J. Pratt's New Poem

DUNKIRK, by E. J. Pratt, Macmillan, 50 cents.

CONSIDERABLE interest always attends the appearance of a new poem by E. J. Pratt, who is now regarded generally as the most significant poet working in this country. *Dunkirk*, his latest work, is not on the scale of *Brébeuf and His Brethren*; it is a series of episodes, rather than a sustained treatment of a theme. The effect is rather that of a moving picture, in which the director gives us an impression of a whole action by showing us isolated aspects of it. *Dunkirk* is also a surprisingly jaunty poem; the poet chooses to stress the unaffected heroism of the rescuers and the rescued, rather than the horror and anxiety of those anxious days. Mr. Pratt has chosen his method well; he has more to say and says it better in this form than any of the other poets who have so far published works on this theme. They strove for immensity and achieved mere windiness; in his episodes he hits the nail on the head every time.

For Progressive Farmers

BY STEWART C. EASTON

THE SOILS THAT SUPPORT US, by Chas. E. Kellogg, Macmillan, \$4.00.

LAYMEN as a rule know nothing and care little about soils; the publicity given to soilless farming, or hydroponics, has given the modern young man with a taste for science the idea that it is a mere combination of lifeless chemicals; even the farmer too often regards it as something recalcitrant that he has to force to do his will. Few would even be able to give a name to the soil they are farming. I should therefore like to see this excellent book in the hands of farmers and scientific young men, whether they be subscribers to the *Scientific American* or only the *Reader's Digest*. It is clear and simple, and illustrated with a wealth of photographs and diagrams.

I do not advise a cursory study only; it is indeed difficult to read straight through. The immense amount of valuable data and practical instructions for dealing with the soil make the book more useful as a work of reference. I do not believe there is another book in existence which gives such information within a reasonable compass.

THAT invaluable work, the *Canada Year Book*, has been published by the King's Printer at Ottawa and may be obtained from him for the cost price of \$1.50. The supply is limited, and as every business house and office of any size needs the book, you are advised to send for your copy at once.

and the cumulative effect of his six sections is strong and moving.

In *Dunkirk* Mr. Pratt's vigorous line is more nervous than is usual with him, and this gives a brilliance to certain passages which is unusual in his work; we are more accustomed to be swept off our feet by his vigor than blinded by his lightning. But if, in the course of his development as a poet, Mr. Pratt has developed a talent for lightning, let us rejoice that another gift has been added to those with which Providence, and his mother wit, have endowed him. Canadians who love poetry must not neglect to read *Dunkirk*; it is an important work by the best of our few important Canadian poets.

Soothes Skin AFTER SHAVING

Cool and refreshing as a mountain brook, Aqua Velva leaves your skin feeling softer and smoother. Try it—you'll like it!

For a generous trial bottle, write to Aqua Velva, The J. B. Williams Co. (Canada) Limited, Dept. SN-44, LaSalle, Montreal.

DO YOU KNOW?..

IN 1918, a 100-watt lamp cost \$1.40. Today, due to constant price reductions you can buy six 100-watt lamps for this figure and still have 20 cents left. 100-watt lamps cost you only 20 cents each yet give much more light than they did in 1918.

MADE IN CANADA

EDISON MAZDA LAMPS

CANADIAN GENERAL ELECTRIC CO. LIMITED

THE BOOKSHELF

Fast---And Nine Slower

BY STEWART C. EASTON

EXCEPT for the first novel on my list there is nothing outstanding in this week's fiction. But *The Last Frontier* by Howard Fast (Collins, \$3.00) is really outstanding in a terrific kind of way. There is a chapter near the end where a few doomed Indians are starving to death that is absolutely sickening in its stark reality, and the chapter is savagely headed "Freedom." If this were fiction, one might question the taste of the young author in his attempt to take the emotions by storm, but since the tale of these 300 Indians who determined to trek back to the homes of their ancestors rather than submit to the heat and torture of the South Western plains, is historically true, it is as well that we should know the story and study its poignant lesson. If it were fiction one would simply refuse to believe in the unimaginative cruelty of the dominant whites.

But it should be warned that the book has no entertainment value whatsoever, though it has its full measure of pity and terror. For those who have the stomach for it, there will be few books of this or any other year that are so brilliantly written, so full of a compact power, so angry, and at the same time so compassionate and utterly unsentimental.

Not perhaps outstanding, but still very good of its kind, is Olive Higgins Prouty's new novel, *New Voyager* (Allen, \$3.00). This is a very carefully written and intelligent psychological study of a woman in her early forties, who has been so dominated all her life by her mother that she suffers a nervous breakdown. A psychiatrist sets her on the road to freedom, and on a cruise she enters into a relationship with a married man that is beautifully described. Everything that follows is absolutely true and satisfying and the ending, which, in this kind of book, is so difficult to contrive without offending our sense of reality, is quite perfect. Very highly recommended.

The Peacock is a Gentleman (by Vivian Connell (Longmans, \$2.50) is a British fairy tale of Paris in the spring. It tells of the strange metamorphosis of a London shipping clerk into a man of the world, and Knight Errant by appointment to his late boss, a Hollywood Film Star, an Irish Genius, and a Penurious Lord of the Peerage and all achieved by fashionable clothes, a war with the women and a knowledge of French. Sometimes pretentious, consistently entertaining, pleasantly written—and above all, excellent advertising copy for expensive tailors.

YESTERDAY'S SON by William E. Wilson, (Oxford, \$3.00) follows the familiar formula of the middle aged man, young wife and lover, and the son born of the illicit union, who grows up ignorant of his parentage. The tale is told by memory flash back twenty years afterwards, when the son is at college in the class of his real father, a university professor. There is a certain freshness in the treatment, though the psychology is perhaps a little obvious, and I did not care much for any of the characters. Not very profound and with several improbabilities, it nevertheless will be found good reading by the inexact.

Curiously enough the same plot turns up again in *My Enemy and I* by Theresa James. (Longmans, \$2.00), but here it is only part of the pattern and not dominant. The book is old fashioned, its theme and background reminiscent of the mid-nineteenth century, though the current war is supposed to be taking place and provides a few melodramatic incidents. As a character study of two men and a woman it has more depth than is usual in books of this kind and never fails to hold the interest. But I fear I cannot believe that a woman could have a pair of lusty eight month twins while she was

unconscious after a motor accident, and be quite unaware of the birth when she woke up a few hours afterwards. I am a credulous creature, but not so credulous as that.

Walk Away From Them by Elliot Chess (Longmans, \$3.00) is a story

told in the first person by a crack test pilot. Unfortunately most of the book is devoted to the relations between the pilot and three beautiful women, and the author's swift and staccato style, while it tells vividly of action, makes for unreality and obscurity in characterization.

All These Geniuses by John Freda (Longmans, \$3.00) is the tale of three young and gifted musicians from New Haven who want to become concert artists. One is content with less, and succeeds, one accepts the criticism of his teacher and turns to medicine, while the third commits suicide. The characterization is perfunctory, the plot is too obviously invented and without any relation to

life, and the writing only fair.

Wilma Rogers by Sophia Engstrand (Longmans, \$3.00) is another "career" novel, but it is clear that the author knows much more about the essentials of the fictional form than John Freda. This story of a year in the life of a young and ambitious librarian in the Corn Belt is told from the inside and Wilma is a real person. So the balance between individuality and function is maintained, and the whole is satisfying and can be warmly recommended.

The many admirers of Kathleen Norris know just what to expect of her, pleasant human stories, often reading like gossip heard on the veranda, over-full of homely details

and easy on the intelligence, the women accurately drawn and the men fantastically non-existent. In *The Venables* (McClelland & Stewart, \$3.00) she has done the trick again.

And last on this week's list a really grand yarn by Joseph and Freeman Lincoln, *The New Hope* (Longmans, \$2.50). During the war of 1812 the citizens of the fictitious village of Trumet band together to outfit a privateer to run the British blockade. A crazy traitor betrays them, a murder is committed, the hero and heroine are suspected but survive triumphantly, everything happens in the best romantic tradition and there is never a dull moment. Recommended for everyone.

MEN MATERIALS MACHINES MONEY

*Victory depends
on them ALL!*

It all adds up to MONEY WANTED, to keep men, materials and machines at work on Canada's war effort.

Victory depends on them all, but without money the wheels won't turn.

Make it a routine matter for your employees to save and lend regularly through the Payroll Savings Plan.

Keep reminding them of the necessity. Urge them to raise their pledges. If you make it easy to save they'll find it hard to refuse.

**SUPPORT
THE
WAR WEAPONS
DRIVE
IN YOUR
COMMUNITY**

**URGE YOUR
EMPLOYEES
TO BUY MORE**

WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

WORLD OF WOMEN

In And Out of the Pocketbook

BY BERNICE COFFEY

OF LATE that unpleasant pixie of the financial world, Inflation, has been rearing up in its fright wig and saying "Boo!" to the dismay of economists who know all about Inflation's family history. A family history, by the way, which apparently rivals that of the Jukes.

Of course we, in common with most women, realize that Inflation is a Bad Thing and are quite prepared to shake our heads with the best of them and say "Tsch, tsch," but in the minds of most of us Inflation is something like the ghost reputed to haunt the castle at the full of the moon carrying its head under its arm. One shudders deliciously at the story, fully realizing however that it's always told by a friend who heard it from

a man who is on the best of terms with someone who knows a cousin of the person who is rumored to have seen the ghost "and turned white overnight."

Actually, while we may not know what Inflation is or how it operates, we do know that it can do decidedly unpleasant things to standards of living.

We are indebted to an amiable man connected with the Department of Finance in Ottawa for the following explanation which makes matters clear even to a mind such as ours which goes weak all over at the words "economics" or "finance."

The full activity of the nation is estimated at 8 hours. In peace time this means happy days are here again when everybody works and has lots of money to spend when, in theory, at least, there is a chicken in every pot, a car in every garage, a mink coat in every clothes closet. During the depression period activity sank to 6 to 6½ hours. Now, thanks to Hitler, the nation is back to 8 hours activity. But and here's the catch—this time only 5 of those hours go to goods and services for the consumer. The other three belong to war goods and services. In other words, the nation has 8 hours' pay but only 5 hours' production to spend it on. So here we are again only in theory, dear—with all these lovely dollars in our pocketbooks but fewer things to spend them on. If something isn't done about it prices go up, up and up, and money loses its purchasing power.

And that, pets, is inflation. Now the Government has decided that this is a state of affairs that won't do at all, so the gentlemen at Ottawa have been hatching up various schemes to take away some of

the extra cash that, presumably, is burning holes in our pockets. Much of it is leaving our hands in the form of the taxes we pay. The rest the Government is asking us to save and put into war savings. In this way the Government will have the use of the money it does not take in taxes—and, what is more to the point, so will we when the war is over. Incidentally, the gentlemen at Ottawa much prefer us to buy war savings certificates out of income instead of drawing on our bank balances for this purpose. You see, the Government has the use of all money in the bank, anyway.

The need for saving which we can do by careful unextravagant buying is in our own as well as the national interest, they point out. We are urged to save money, not primarily because the Government is taking a paternal interest in teaching us habits of thrift, but because the men, machinery and materials that go into the things we buy unwisely or unnecessarily are needed for the vital things of war.

You see it all comes back to that old axiom you cannot have your cake and eat it too, which might be altered to "We cannot live without sacrifice and win this war."

For France

The other evening we had dinner with Elizabeth de Miribel, a young Frenchwoman who, incidentally, is intrigued by the distinction between veal and "baby beef", and who finds the combination of ham and pineapple also on our menus—a strange one. But Elizabeth de Miribel has many more important claims to distinction than these. At present she is in Canada as a member of the Free French Information Bureau in Ottawa, where she acts as liaison between committees of Free French in Canada and General de Gaulle in London. She is one of the French people whose belief and valuation of democracy is so strong that she has surrendered the ties of family and motherland in order that the cloud of Nazidom may someday be removed from both.

As we talked across the table to this tall, attractive young woman we had a strange feeling that we were looking into the face of a woman whose name perhaps would have a very definite place in the history of France when the time comes for the record of these times to be written down. She was one of the first three persons to form the nucleus of the Free French movement. The others were General de Gaulle, the leader, and his aide de camp, Lieutenant Courcel. She was chosen to be their assistant because she was known to be reliable, could keep a secret (nice tribute to any woman), and because of the part played by her family in France for many generations.

The Martial Tradition

She was born of a family of soldiers, and so strong is the martial tradition she remarks humorously that she "is almost ashamed to be a woman". Her father is a Colonel who fought in this war. A grandfather was a general and on the distaff side another was a Marshal of France. Still another of her forebears was one of the first presidents of France. At the outbreak of the war she had been in Geneva for three years studying children's psychology and social work. On her return to France, because of her command of the Italian, German, French and English languages she was sent to England to work with the English and French contraband control boards. Hence the reason for her presence in England when France capitulated.

Some of the things she told us—the Free French movement is essentially that of youth. In the past both young and old of France have

been bound to tradition. It is the youth of France in which the Free French movement places its confidence in re-building a new and better France.

Letters come through from France very freely by certain channels. In one day Mademoiselle de Miribel received no less than seventy letters.

Despite the very severe punishments for listening to foreign radio stations, the French listen avidly to the B.B.C. and WRUL of Boston. Favorite method is to have two in the house—one downstairs blaring Vichy news, another upstairs tuned in softly for prohibited news.

Refugees from Occupied into Unoccupied France receive the most complete co-operation and assistance from the people of the unoccupied part.

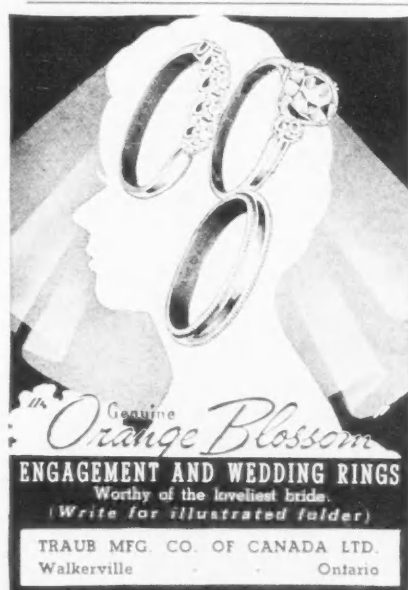
The British Intelligence Service is excellent and she tells of a Frenchwoman, since arrived on this Continent, who collided on a Paris street with someone in a German officer's uniform. As she brushed aside the hand extended to help her, to her

utter amazement she looked up into the face of an English friend.

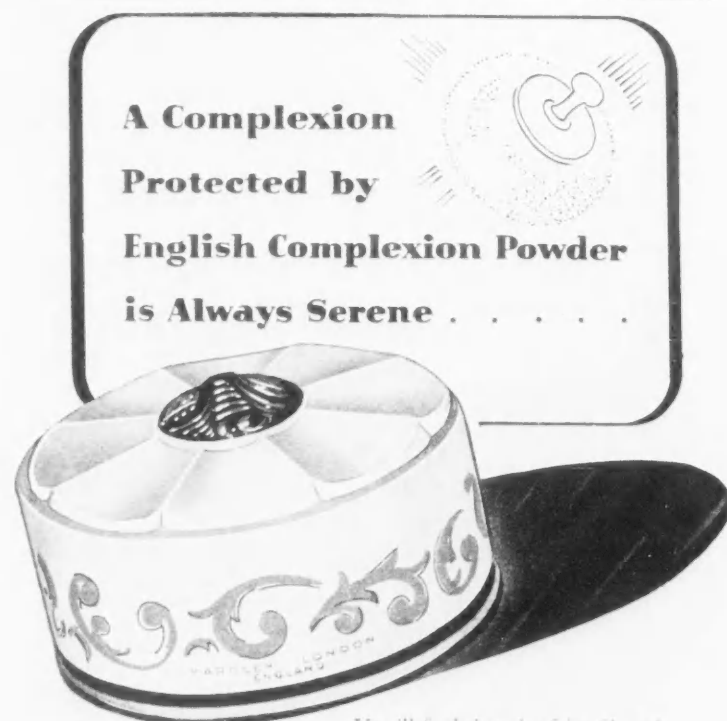
Vessels and cargoes of Vichy France seized by the British Navy are sold by the British and the proceeds placed in trust for repayment when the war is over.

The French, says Miss de Miribel, do not want food sent to relieve the shortages caused by wholesale German requisitioning. They know, whatever the reassurances to the contrary, that they will never receive it, and she tells of one cargo that was dumped into the harbor rather than let it fall into German hands.

And what of her family? Her father, a prisoner of war, managed to escape and rejoin his family, otherwise she questions that she would have had the courage to take the course she did. Her family was called to Vichy to explain its daughter's activities, and shortly after she received a strong letter of condemnation from her father. But some time later another letter arrived via Switzerland telling her that she must do as she thought best.

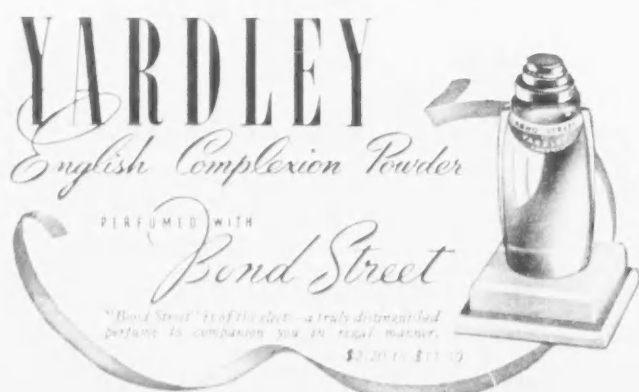


Orange Blossom
ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS
Worthy of the loveliest bride.
(Write for illustrated folder)
TRAUB MFG. CO. OF CANADA LTD.
Walkerville Ontario



A Complexion Protected by English Complexion Powder is Always Serene

You'll find that the fairy film of Yardley English Complexion Powder is unperturbed through days of outdoor pleasure, or evenings of delight . . . and you'll love the mild intoxication of its "Bond Street" fragrance. \$1.25

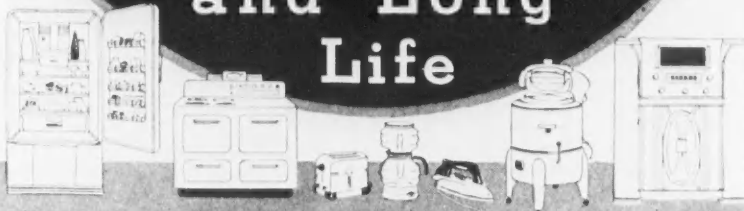


YARDLEY
English Complexion Powder
PERFUMED WITH
Bond Street
"Bond Street" is the name—a truly distinguished perfume is companion you in regal manner.
\$2.25 to \$11.75

SALADA Tea Bags.



It's
TRUE ECONOMY
to choose Electrical Products that will Serve You Best
...with Unfailing Dependability and Long Life



Westinghouse
Electric HOME APPLIANCES

Down to Earth

This seems to have been our week for meeting an unusual number of interesting women whose work the British Government regard of sufficient importance that they be permitted to travel Canada-wards. Miss Beatrice Munro is a tall, handsome blonde English girl who has come to lecture on present day conditions in England and to promote Canadian interest in British cosmetics—Innoxia, to be explicit. She has travelled so extensively that Europe, Egypt, India, South America and now Canada, are not merely names on the map, but are places where she has lived part of her life. All this travelling about began at a fairly early age. In fact she is such a precocious traveller that she can lay claim to having driven a car across the Egyptian desert at the ripe old age of eight years—with a little assistance in the form of gear-changing from her paternal parent. In between times—don't ask us how she found the time—she has tossed off a spot of acting on the English stage and screen in the company of such notables as Greer Garson, Peter Lorre, Phyllis Neilson Terry, Lilian Harvey.

Before coming to Canada she was a member of Great Britain's Women's Land Army. She did her stint picking potatoes on a 2,000 acre estate near The Wash in Lincolnshire nearest village Dawsmere. The owner is a pilot-officer in the R.A.F. This is one of England's remoter districts and Miss Munro tells us that



Ready for departure to their homes, these well-dressed babies leave the Women's College Hospital, Toronto, wearing layettes made by the Cradle Club. The Hospital is engaged in its annual campaign for necessary funds.

her group was regarded as a welcome feminine gift from heaven by the men manning gun outposts along the desolate coast country. So highly was their glamor rated that when

they drove into the nearest village by truck (once a week on account of the petrol shortage) Tommies given a lift never wanted to be dropped.

This district is known as Little Hol-

land and used to be a centre of the British tulip-growing activities. No water is "laid on" because salt water lies only a few feet beneath the surface, and all the water used is provided by rain water stored in wells in much the fashion as in Bermuda.

The girls of the group were drawn from such diverse occupations as dressmaker, debutante, horticulturist, actress, cashier from the Piccadilly Hotel, and for the first month all were dead-tired at the end of the day.

As the girls became used to the work they came to regard it almost as a holiday. They were housed in the servants' wing of a large and comfortable mansion in rooms over the billiard room. A horse was placed at their disposal to ride during their leisure hours, as well as the aforementioned truck.

On her return to London at the end of the season Miss Munro reports that she was able to make strong men blanch when she nonchalantly lifted two enormous pieces of her luggage and sauntered casually down the station platform.

Towards Morale

Women's clubs and other organizations throughout Canada who are pondering how best to contribute to the war effort might well take as their model the Heliconian Club of Toronto. Every Wednesday evening except in the summer the Club is the scene of the gayest party in the city when from one to two hundred Army lads from all parts of Canada and the U.S.A. are its guests. If any proof is needed that the lads really do enjoy themselves, one needs only point out that this is the second year for the parties, that many of the boys turn up an hour ahead of time and that they are flatteringly regretful when the season ends in spring. The ladies of the Club return the compliment by saying that their guests from the Army are beautifully behaved, wonderfully appreciative—in short, the perfect guests and a credit to their service.

The conveners of the parties have accumulated a wealth of valuable experience in the mechanics of party organization which might well serve as a pattern for other projects of the kind. The evening officially begins at seven o'clock during which the time until nine can be spent with the multitude of games available for use. There are magazines and a quiet spot in which to read for those men who want to relax, or who have been undergoing inoculations.

Dancing begins at nine and continues to eleven. The orchestra is composed of Army men—one week a regimental band turned up en toto to add to the festivities. The conveners note that those from the northland prefer square dances. The men do not bring their own dance companions. These are supplied by the Club, and are a carefully selected group of young, attractive and well-behaved girls drawn from the University, Conservatory of Music, insurance companies, banks and other organizations. The girls "sign up" for duty, and the leader of each group sees that the girls for whom she is responsible go home in a body—unescorted.

The Club provides the food, for which it earns the money by various means during the year. More about that later. And it's food, to be sure, that is a complete contrast to that provided by Army meals—chocolate cake with gobs of chocolate frosting, white cake with thick maple icing, hot-dogs, pickles, platters of meat and stacks of sliced brown bread and butter with which to make one, two or three decker sandwiches to one's special taste. There is the choice of coffee or a non-alcoholic punch. Incidentally, for these occasions the Club produces its nicest possessions, and the table on which the buffet supper is arranged is as attractive to the eye as the food is to the palate.

When the party ends there is never a lack of volunteers to put the rooms and kitchen in order. They seem to like to linger on in the atmosphere of the evening's fun before departing for camp in army trucks or individually if on leave.

Work of the conveners of each party is divided among various members of the club under the direction of Miss Nella Jefferis, head

Elizabeth



Arden

FAVOURITE BATH-TIME
LUXURY

BLUE GRASS
FLOWER MIST AND
DUSTING POWDER

Elizabeth Arden's Blue Grass is a truly beautiful fragrance. It is a delicate, feminine scent that is both refreshing and soothing. It is the perfect bath-time luxury. The Flower Mist and Dusting Powder are also available. They are both beautifully scented and are perfect for use after a shower or bath. They are both available in 3.33 oz. bottles. The Flower Mist is \$1.50 and the Dusting Powder is \$1.00. They are both available at all Elizabeth Arden stores.

BLUE GRASS FLOWER MIST \$1.50
WITH ATOMIZER \$2.15
BLUE GRASS DUSTING POWDER
\$1.00

At Smartest Shops
In Every Town

COPYRIGHT, ELIZABETH ARDEN, 1941

For
Tomorrow's
HERITAGE

A TEA AND COFFEE SERVICE in the historic Georgian "Melon" pattern that has beauty in every line and is sterling both in worth and weight.

All that is lovely in the silver-smith's art of the past is preserved and presented in this handsome service for you and yours in "Tomorrow's Heritage."

Four-piece service, as illustrated, 300.00

**BIRKS-
ELLIS-
RYRIE**

Yonge at Temperance
London TORONTO Sudbury

THE LONDON LETTER

Press Still Irked by News Restrictions

BY P. O'D.

ONCE more the British Press is raising its voice in loud and angry complaint, and it is still the same old story—the holding up of news. Apparently Mr. Brendan Bracken's appointment to the control of the Ministry of Information has not accomplished all that was hoped of it. He is regarded as a good man and a willing fighter, but the opposition is too solidly entrenched. And it carries far heavier guns.

When the Institute of Journalists met in London recently, the President in his official address suggested a five-point program: that the M.O.I. should be given the effective decision as to the release of news; that the Press should have access to the Prime Minister; that there should be uniformity of practice among the censors; that the early news broadcasts of the B.B.C. should be eliminated; and that the Act governing the admission of the Press to meetings should be amended to permit greater freedom.

As for the first point, it probably expresses what is little more than a pious hope. The fighting Services still sit tight on the news affecting

their various departments, and it is difficult to see how they can be budged from that position. It is more important that the war should be won than that the public should be kept informed about it. We all admit that, but unfortunately a good many of those at the head of the Services seem to think that the enlightenment of the public is of no importance at all. And there they are certainly wrong.

As to the other points, the most interesting is probably the plea for access to the Prime Minister. It is frankly based on the universally acknowledged success and value of the weekly Press conferences at the White House, which have become almost a traditional feature of the President's official duties. If they are a success there, why not here? If Mr. Roosevelt can find the time, why not Mr. Churchill?

It may, on the other hand, be urged that Mr. Churchill is at present carrying a good deal heavier burden of responsibility than Mr. Roosevelt—that he is, in fact, carrying more

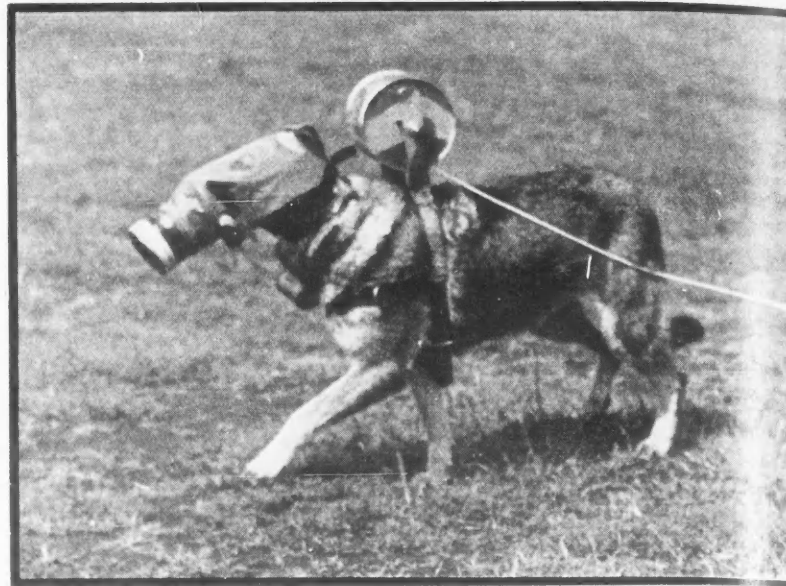
than any one man, however gifted and energetic, should be expected to carry. But even Mr. Churchill might be able to take half an hour or so a week from his other activities.

It does seem that it would be well worth it. And there is no man who could be trusted to deal more swiftly and easily with the barrage of questions at such a mass-interview. He would probably enjoy it even if the newspapermen didn't. Heaven help the poor devil who asked the wrong kind of question!

Whether this or any other of the five points will be granted, no one can say. Some gradual relaxation in the severity of the restrictions on news seems likely. Certainly it is long overdue. Anyhow, there is no harm in asking and keeping on asking. That is the only way you can get anything in this distracted and over-burdened world.

Superman Gone Wrong

Now that Riza Shah has stepped down from the golden throne of the "King of Kings" and become practically a prisoner in his former



Britain is training dogs to take a part in war. This big Alsatian is laying telephone lines for communication during a simulated gas attack.

realm, there seems to be nothing too bad to say about him in the English Press. From having been the strong man, almost the savior of his country, he has become just one more Oriental tyrant, cruel, avaricious, and subject to wild rages in which the life of no man who crossed his path was safe. People have even taken to calling his country Persia again—just to show their contempt for his wishes.

Perhaps all this is natural enough. This is a time when it is difficult to take the detached, the judicial view—even for a people normally so fair-minded and well-balanced as the English. But here and there, happily, there is a voice to remind the public that this man, who started out as a farmer's boy and ended as the founder of a new dynasty in Persia, did a lot of good things for his country as well as a lot that were not so good—not good at all, in fact.

I cannot pretend to any special knowledge of Persia or Persian affairs—certainly not now—but I was in Teheran at the time of his coronation in 1926, and I had the opportunity of talking to several men who knew him personally. Most of them seemed to like him, and one or two who didn't still respected him. Without exception they regarded him as the only man who had any chance of bringing order and progress to Persia.

Incidentally, they were all agreed that his accession to the throne was not a matter of personal ambition. He didn't want to become Shah. He would have preferred to remain a permanent Prime Minister, a dictator, with the Shah as a sort of gaudy screen behind which he ran the country—much as Mussolini has kept the King of Italy.

But the former Shah, the fat boy who died afterwards in Paris, would have none of it. He resisted all blandishments to return. He was terrified—perhaps not without reason. And so, as a Shah there must be, Persia was to be run at all. Riza finally and reluctantly consented to take on the job.

In the earlier years, at any rate, he made a good job of it. He put down brigandage, brought the tribes under the control of the central government, built roads, built a railway of nearly a thousand miles from the Persian Gulf to the Caspian, knocked the army and the police force into some sort of effective shape, and in general gave the Persians as good government as could reasonably be expected in a country that bore considerable resemblance to the High-lands of Scotland in the wild old days of clan rule.

Then things began to go wrong. His reforms and his huge public works cost more than so poor a country could afford, in spite of the rich royalties from the oilfields. He piled on taxes, ransacked every possible source of revenue, and in the process ground down his people. He even held up the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, nearly the British Government, for a larger and larger cut of the profits, to which he had no legal right whatever.

In the end his people grew to hate him almost as much as they feared him. What he had foreseen came to

pass. Cooped up in his palace in Teheran, surrounded by a lot of women and courtiers even more timid and subservient than they, he lost touch with the people. He became moody and tyrannical. He bullied and pillaged and murdered, until he came even to hate himself. Hence the dreadful rages and the opium orgies and all the rest of it.

The Shah was always a shrewd bluffer—he showed it in his dealing with the oil magnates—but he tried to bluff once too often. He might have bluffed Great Britain. There was just a chance. He might have bluffed Russia. His old game was to play them off one against the other. But he couldn't bluff them both together—certainly not now. So exit Riza Shah Pahlevi, another Superman gone wrong!

Women as Diplomats

Women want to be diplomatists. Yes, I know, dear reader, they have always been that, but they want to be professional diplomatists, and to be sent to "lie abroad for their country," as the time-honored jest has it. Other countries have women diplomatists, even women ambassadors, so why not this one? That, at least, is the way the ladies take it, and last week a deputation of them called on Mr. Anthony Eden to see how he took it.

As you might expect, Mr. Eden took it charmingly. He listened for more than an hour. He was warm, sympathetic, encouraging, even that a Foreign Secretary should be seen on an occasion; and he promised to give the matter his most careful consideration.

The ladies were very, very nice with him. But perhaps the first lesson in diplomacy is to discover how much or how little a Foreign Secretary means when he says he will take something into consideration. The pigeon-holes in the Foreign Office must be the largest in Whitehall.

It was, of course, inevitable that Lady Astor should be a member of the delegation—the leading member, in fact. Lady Astor has always believed in the women of the world, taking over almost everything in sight, the bigger the better. Lady Astor doesn't see why there should be a woman Prime Minister. It comes to that, though perhaps not in wartime. But diplomacy, at least, is obvious. That is really how they live.

"A woman is far more skilful than a man at wangling another man around," as Lady Astor explained to Mr. Eden, "and that is what you need in a diplomat."

Naturally, my dear! But the characteristic lack of scruple shown in sending out as their representatives extremely good-looking and sinuating young men instead of pompous old buffers they usually send—well, diplomacy would be an even more complicated and delicate business than it is at present. It would be a nice question as to whether it was wangling whom if "warfare" is really the word. But I think Lady Astor has thought of all that.

"Gold Flake? What a lovely way to say thank you!"

W.D. & H.O. WILLS

GOLD FLAKE

CIGARETTES

Your thoughtfulness will be appreciated if you carry Gold Flake when you go visiting. And especially now that the price is reduced, you don't have to wait for a date to give yourself the treat of smoking these truly better cigarettes.

CORK TIP OR PLAIN



THE DRESSING TABLE

Shoe Polish Into Eye Shadow

BY ISABEL MORGAN

ONE of the most poignant little stories in the news to come from England is that which tells of the gigantic "black market" in cosmetics. Apparently the situation has become so serious that the British Board of Trade has been compelled to "take steps" against a widespread system of smuggling and under-the-counter peddling of substitute cosmetics. Many of these preparations,

says the report, include dangerous dyes, unrefined and impure greases—even cooking fats! Some girls have turned to such crude cosmetic substitutes as shoe polish to darken brows and lashes. Others have been swiping "cue chalk" from billiard parlors—the inference being that it is being made to serve as a poor substitute for face powder. Medicinal mineral oil has been used to replace unobtainable cleansing cream. Paper clips are bent to form hairpins.

A new order makes illegal the sale of cosmetics not made by registered manufacturers and the reason behind it is said to be to protect the health of those who have been using these crudely concocted preparations of dubious origin and even more dubious materials.

We doubt very much if the order will accomplish the desired result. In all probability the iniquitous

your fresh flowers will demand attention if you wear them bracelet fashion on your wrist. Gardenias, camellias and spray orchids are being featured in choker necklace arrangements that flatter the neck that is too thin. If you have a beautiful neckline and like off-the-shoulder dancing frocks, by all means pin your flowers at the shoulder line where their soft petals will dramatize the softness of your skin.

For those whose figures are, ahem, wider than they wish, it's a sound strategy to wear the corsage near the centre of the neckline rather than on the shoulder. Slim-waisted

damsels can borrow the beauty strategem of Edwardian coquettes and wear their fresh flowers at the belt lines.

The only fashion rule is to flatter yourself by wearing your fresh flowers where they will point up your good looks best; so dispense with the idea that a corsage is something to pin inevitably on your shoulder and study up on new styles in corsages before the holiday parties begin. If there isn't a special beau to take into your confidence, go ahead anyway. The winter season is the time when every woman owes it to her audience to manage an extraplu of glamor.



"I'll be with you...
in APPLE BLOSSOM time.."

BE SWEETER

THAN SWEET...

with Apple Blossom perfume—1.25 & 4.50.
Apple Blossom Cologne—1.25, plus atomizer
2.00. Eau de Toilette—2.25.



... It's always Apple Blossom time... with
Helena Rubinstein's incomparable fragrance

People in love love Apple Blossom.

Helena Rubinstein's delicious, sparkling scent.

Debutantes... cosmopolites... suburbanites

... school girls... grand dames... husbands...

EVERYBODY says "Mmmmm!" when they

breathe in the sweet fragrance of

Helena Rubinstein's famous cologne. And because

she has perfumed twelve daily beauty accessories

with this delicious scent... whether it's May or

December... it can always be

Apple Blossom Time for You!



A SHOWER OF PETALS IN YOUR BATH...

Pink "waist line" cake soap—3 cakes 1.25. Fragrant, softening bath oil—1.25. Exquisite Apple Blossom Body Powder—1.50.

Be sure the Apple Blossom Cologne you buy is
Helena Rubinstein's original "Apple Blossom".

helena rubinstein

126 BLOOR ST. WEST, TORONTO

Salons: LONDON TORONTO NEW YORK SYDNEY



To give the skin a matt effect that lasts for hours without repowdering use lots of powder on the puff, apply generously and brush off the excess.

"black market" only will be driven farther underground where it will continue to flourish and take its fearful toll of the exquisite English complexion.

Any Government which seeks to remove from women (no matter with what justification) their means of making themselves attractive to others and therefore, in their peculiar feminine way, of bolstering their own morale, is placing itself in the path of one of the most fundamental rights of womankind. The British Board of Trade's task in enforcing the new order will, we suspect, be an unenviable one.

Flowery Compliments

Fresh flowers have had a high rating as flatterers ever since Eve; but this season, the florists have thought up a record number of ingenious new ways of using corsages to glamorize your face and figure, whether you rate as a debutante, a young matron, or a dowager type. It's even worthwhile dropping hints to out-of-town beaux because all the glamorous new styles in fresh flowers can be wired anywhere through members of the Florists' Telegraph Delivery Association.

Fresh flower headdresses are a high style fashion this season that can be supremely flattering to any type of face, if a little thought is given to symmetry. If your face is full, for instance, it's good beauty strategy to pin your flowers high behind your pompadour. A too slim face will be more alluring if flowers are worn over the ear to give a wider line. A too emphatic profile can be softened effectively by a slant-wise arrangement of flowers worn barrette fashion, low on the neck.

Almost any type of corsage can be adapted to headdress use with the aid of combs, bobby pins or barrettes, even if you are one who "can't do a thing" with her hair. Orchids, of course, always take top glamor honors. Fragrant roses, gardenias, camellias and carnations are very popular corsage flowers this season. Bouvardia and exotic lilies like the rubrum and amazon types are in high favor with sophisticated belles.

If you are proud of your hands,

LE GANT*

Veil of youth

BY

PARISIAN



Won't Roll Over!

The Sta-Up Top band softly hugs the waist, comfortably defines the figure, and will not roll over. Like all Le Gants, a Sta-Up-Top girdle is "The Corset that's Different", because it has the comfort of elastic with the control of cloth—and will not ride up. Women of all sizes are enthusiastic about Le Gant Sta-Up-Top. Le Gant pantie girdles, girdles and corselettes \$5 to \$35.

Styles illustrated: Veil of Youth girdle, Y188 with Bra 11-59. In panel: Bra 11-05.

PARISIAN CORSET MANUFACTURING CO. LTD., Quebec, Montreal, Toronto • Also makers of

NATURE'S RIVAL*

*Registered Brassieres, Girdles and Corselettes

Lasting COMFORT • Perfect CONTROL • Plus STYLE

THE Toronto Symphony Orchestra as at present constituted entered on its twentieth season at Massey Hall last week, and has never enjoyed a more auspicious inaugural. The plans for the season, including subscription and educational concerts, are the most ambitious in its history, and embrace twenty-four events, which number may be augmented. Sir Ernest MacMillan, who became conductor after the death of Dr. Luigi von Kunits in 1931, is now in his eleventh season; and the present high quality and efficiency of T.S.O. is a monument to his dynamic personality and musicianship. He took over the orchestra at the peak of the depression, and his achievement in building its prestige during the most

difficult economic period in the country's history is, in retrospect, amazing.

That the services of Dr. Luigi von Kunits during the organization's infancy are not forgotten was demonstrated at last week's concert, when the movement, "Lento Elegiaco,"

from his violin Concerto, was played as a memorial to him. It presents a singularly gentle and emotional melody, originally intended for solo violin, but on this occasion rendered in unison by nine of the most gifted members of the orchestra whom he numbered among his pupils. How reverently they had worked together was apparent in a perfect ensemble performance. One is not familiar with the Concerto as a whole but this section of it assuredly should not be allowed to lapse into oblivion.

THE program contained another important novelty, "Mont Juic," a suite of Catalan dances by the English composers Benjamin Britten and Lennox Berkeley. Britten, one of the most gifted of younger contemporary composers and a pupil of John Ireland is well known in Canada, where, east and west, he spent the summer of 1939. Lennox Berkeley is ten years his senior, and has a peculiar connection with the third movement of the Suite "Lament," (Barcelona, July '36). In April of that year the Festival of the International Society of Musicians was held at Barcelona, despite the Civil War under the direction of the great conductor and cellist, Pablo Casals. At this Festival an Overture in "pandiatonic" idiom by Mr. Berkeley was played and won favorable attention. Two months later General Franco forever dishonored the chivalrous tradition of Spanish arms by inviting Nazi bombers to destroy Barcelona and his own compatriots resident there. The incident was practice work for what subsequently happened in Warsaw and Rotterdam. There is little question that the pious Franco desired the death of Casals, internationally the most famous of Spaniards, who was a Loyalist. Happily his German friends failed to oblige him in that detail.

Both Britten and Berkeley actively sympathized with the Loyalist cause and "Mont Juic" is a musical testament of their sentiments. It is probable that the idea of the brilliant and haunting "Lament" came from Berkeley. The whole work is a beautiful achievement, melodious, rich in subtle rhythmic effects and unique harmonic devices. Obviously both composers are adept in modern orchestral coloring. The suite had been most carefully rehearsed by Sir Ernest and the interpretation was marked by spontaneity and exquisite attention to detail.

THE other orchestral works performed, conductor and players know backward: Mendelssohn's Overture "The Hebrides," and Tchaikovsky's Fourth Symphony and Andante Cantabile. All were played remarkably well. I do not care for the Symphony as a whole. Its first movement strikes me as an unhealthy disturbance, and its last as rather blatant. The Andantino and the pizzicato Scherzo are better. The lyrical beauty of the orchestra and the clean finish and delicacy of its pizzicato technique made them a delight. The more strenuous movements are a test for all wind sections and also of the refinement and enthusiasm of the conductor; and these tests were fully met.

The soloist was the famous Canadian soprano Jeanne Dusseau, mistress of a superb declamatory style, backed by exceptional dramatic intensity. Both characteristics were evident in her impressive rendering of the prosy but difficult aria from Weber's "Oberon," "Ocean Thou Mighty Monster." It was a mistake to present such lyrics as Schubert's "Gretchen at the Spinning Wheel" and Rachmaninoff's "Floods of Spring" with orchestral instead of piano accompaniments. The transcriptions were not happy. The Schubert number is a legato song with one of the earliest independent accompaniments ever composed, and intended to suggest a spinning wheel.

The effect was lost, and the Rachmaninoff accompaniment lost its flow, despite the fact that Madame Dusseau sang the vocal part with the requisite fervor and abandon.

Prof. Ira Dilworth, regional director of CBC at Vancouver, has been able to bring into being a plan he has long cherished; a series of broadcasts over the Western network by the Vancouver Symphony Orchestra. They will take place on the last Monday of each month, conducted by the famous musician and composer, Arthur Benjamin. During the series Mr. Benjamin will present three British works, new to Vancouver: "Façade" by William Walton; "A John Field Suite" by Hamilton Harty; and "Rio Grande" by Constant Lambert. A number of famous symphonies and concertos will also be played.

Coming Events

A SERIES of programs of original musical works by Dr. Healey Willan has been arranged for Maloney's Gallery during the current season, the first having been an-

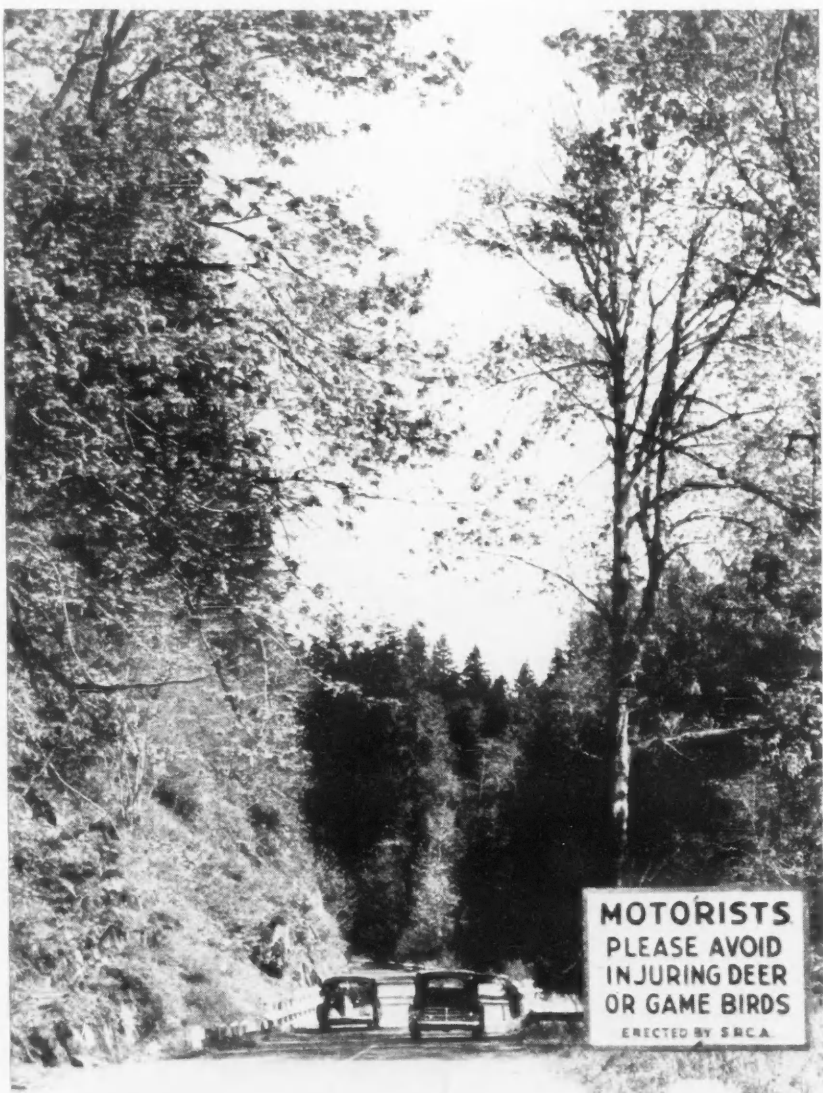


Thomas J. Crawford, distinguished Canadian organist, who will be heard in the Casavant Series at Eaton Auditorium, Saturday, Nov. 15, at 2.45 p.m.

nounced for Thursday evening of this week, and the second for two weeks later, November 20. The participants are Dr. Willan himself and Alice Kaffer, soprano, George Lambert, baritone, and Elie Spivak, violin, with a chorus of the Tudor Singers. The programs include many of Dr. Willan's famous songs and part songs, and works for violin and piano. They are under the auspices of the Friends of St. Mary Magdalene's Church, to which Dr. Willan has recently donated a great part of his musical library.



The Canadian Trio, consisting of Kathleen Parlow, violinist, Zara Nelsova, cellist, and Sir Ernest Macmillan, pianist, will give its first recital at the Eaton Auditorium in Toronto, on Friday, November 28.



Paradise Found...



In this garden wonderland — Canada's Evergreen Playground — you'll find golf and all outdoor sports... green parks and winding woodland drives... balmy breezes and Canada's warmest in winter climate. And at the Empress Hotel, Victoria, beautifully appointed rooms... meals tastefully prepared and served... congenial fellow guests. No passport problems. Enroute, see the Canadian Rockies in comfort by train.

Enjoy these special attractions at the Empress:

OLD ENGLISH
YULETIDE FESTIVITIES

EMPERESS
GOLF TOURNAMENT
March 9 - 14

VICTORIA SPRING
GARDEN FESTIVAL
April 22 - 25

Winter rates, European Plan, monthly, October 1 to April 30. — Room with bath from \$75 single, from \$105 double (2 persons). Moderately priced meals.

Attractive booklets and reservations from any Canadian Pacific agent or Manager of the



EMPERESS HOTEL

VICTORIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA
A CANADIAN PACIFIC HOTEL
in Canada's Evergreen Playground

YOUNG tea leaves make the most delicious tea

Call for...



At your grocer's in 7- and 12-oz. packages — also in the new FILTER-type tea balls.

Blended and packed in Canada

EATON AUDITORIUM—CASAVANT SOCIETY

THOMAS J. CRAWFORD

Distinguished Organist

SAT. AFT., NOV. 15th at 2.45

GENERAL ADMISSION 50c, TAX EXTRA.

Remaining Recitalists: Arthur Polster, Eric Robinson and Claire Coci.

Box Office: TR 1144

FILM PARADE

Movies For Grown-Ups

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

THERE are weeks when you are convinced that the screen industry was dropped on its head as an infant and has never recovered. And there are other weeks, like last one, when you find yourself fairly panting to keep up with it. Between *Honky Tonk* and *Citizen Kane* for instance, there is a mental gap corresponding to the difference between thirteen and twenty-five years of age. *Honky Tonk*, with all its known and knowing tricks, is just Hollywood dressed up in its Western pants and shooting off toy percussion caps. The tricks are there to keep you from knowing, if possible, that the story is the merest tripe. *Citizen Kane* uses tricks too—all the best of the old ones and more new ones than Hollywood has invented in half a dozen years. And the tricks are so dazzling that they almost work to the disadvantage of the story. You become so absorbed in the film's technical virtuosity, especially in the early sequences, that a large part of the attention is diverted from the narrative itself. It takes time to realize that, showy as it seems *Citizen Kane* has the firmness and subtlety and sound construction of a very fine novel.

The most startling innovation of course is in the matter of lighting. Hollywood sets have, traditionally, been lighted from above. The heretical Orson Welles put ceilings on all his sets, with the result that the lights and shadows are fantastically redistributed, with scenes and portraits so brilliantly stylized that at times they scarcely seem to be photography at all. You have to adjust yourself to this, as well as to an apparently capricious juggling with time and sequences. Most of all you have to get used to the oddity of these distinguished and slightly incredible portraits breaking into literal American speech.

The arbitrariness of Orson Welles' method is all on the surface however. Actually nothing in the film is wasted, everything is bent to one purpose—to set the human figure of *Citizen Kane* clear of the legend surrounding him. In the end this is brilliantly achieved. *Citizen Kane* the legend is reduced, step by step, to the human scale, colossal only in his ambition and his megalomania. Orson Welles may have started with William Randolph Hearst, but before he was through his Charles Foster Kane had become the authentic creature of Welles' own imagination.

As you probably know, *Citizen Kane* is wonderfully cast with a number of people never seen before on Hollywood screen. These include in addition to Orson Welles himself Joseph Cotton, George Coulouris, Everett Sloan and Dorothy Comingore. The latter plays Kane's second wife Susan, whom he tries to bully into grand opera. Susan is something of a fool, something of a trollop, less of an opera singer than anything else, and the scenes describing her operatic career are savagely satirical. So are the domestic sequences that follow when Kane and Susan settle down in the vast and preposterous Florida estate that Kane has selected for retirement. There is both tragedy and absurdity in the story of Charles Foster Kane; but because his life was a wild exaggeration, even if a valid one, the satire predominates over the tragedy. It is not a dog-eat-dog moving film. But it is always brilliant, restless, and exciting to the imagination.

IN THE very same week with *Citizen Kane* comes *The Little Foxes*. There are no new tricks in *The Little Foxes*, except Miss Lillian Hellman's; and these are enough. In the translation from stage to screen scarcely a drop of Miss Hellman's beautifully distilled poison has been lost. If anything, this polite horror story of avarice and decadence in the South has been an extra polish on the

screen, with Bette Davis splendidly at home as the Southern matron who contrives to murder her husband merely by not stirring a muscle. With all her long record of triumphs Bette Davis has never revealed the mind of an essentially evil woman more completely and horribly than she does here. Always beautifully dressed in the stately style of the 1900's, she moves from one scene of cumulative intrigue to the next till her act of passive murder at the end becomes so inevitable as scarcely to be shocking. She is wonderfully supported by most of the original members of the Broadway production, with Patricia Collinge repeating her triumph as the tragic Birdie. There's a remarkable performance too by Dan Duryea as Leo, a nasty youth who might have come straight off the Jeeter Lester lot if he hadn't been born into a Southern family that boasted indoor plumbing. (And incidentally there's a remarkable little bathroom scene here between Leo and his equally nasty father.) Altogether it is doubtful if so many awful people have ever before been brought together in a single picture, for the delight and horror of a movie audience.



General Charles de Gaulle, who is here seen leaving Downing Street, called a "folded arms" strike in France on Friday, October 31st. The Nazis announced that the strike, which was to last for five minutes, was a complete failure, but secret sources reported that it had been widely, though not nationally, observed.

AT THE THEATRE

A Great and Lovely Play

BY LUCY VAN GOGH

THAT most human—and also most obvious—of all the O'Neill plays, *Ah, Wilderness*, which was given here three years ago with George M. Cohan in his original role as the small-town newspaper owner, is being presented again, and very brilliantly, by a Theatre Guild company headed by Mr. Harry Carey. Mr. Carey has been so assiduously touted as a famous performer in "western" films—which I have no doubt he is—that I was quite unprepared for the smoothness and restraint of his acting in this highly detailed and developed character.

The topic of the parent or parents watching, helpless and bewildered, the first contact of their progeny with the problems involved in the continuance of the race has always been good material for drama, though the approach to it varies with each succeeding generation. Mr. O'Neill, writing for the late nineteen-thirties, seems to have aimed at a certain nostalgic effect by dating his play 1906, but it is most interesting to note how completely the "period" interest is submerged by the universality of the theme. At this second witnessing of *Ah, Wilderness* on the stage, I found myself wondering, not how parents in 1906 could have

worried so much about the eighteen-year-old son being out after eleven, but how parents in 1941, knowing that they cannot prevent the son from being out after eleven, manage to endure their total ignorance of what may be happening to him; for nothing could be more obvious from the whole tenor of this play than the fact that the parental desire to protect the young from the more brutal disillusionments and delusions of sex is a perpetual instinct.

Richard Miller, the eighteen-year-old, is of course terribly overdrawn. There never was such a Swinburne-struck youth, and I say that in spite of having known a plenty of Swinburne-struck youths in 1906 and earlier. Mr. William Prince got more comedy value out of the part than his predecessor, but rather at the cost of plausibility. In the famous and beautiful love scene on the beach however he managed with the assistance of Dorothy Littlejohn to slide over the implausibilities and concentrate attention on the profoundly truthful essence of the portrait.

It is a great and lovely play, and nobody should stay away from it because Mr. O'Neill's other plays are a bit sombre or symbolic.



We open
a new kind
of GIFT SHOP... filled with glorious old glass, fine china and other treasures...

a delightful new centre for wedding, anniversary and other gifts. Here

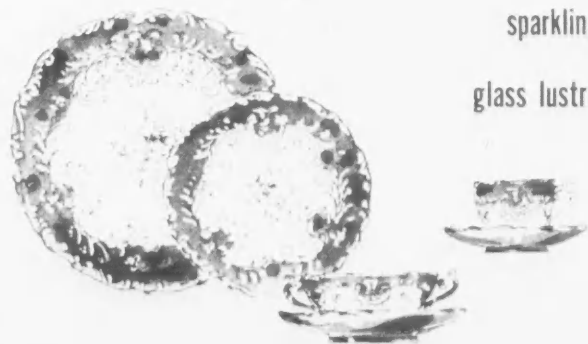
sparkling crystal decanters, finest bone china dinner services and old

glass lustres recently arrived from England... there decorative accessories and

imaginative gifts for the urbane, the civilized and the artistic

people on your list. China Department—Sixth Floor

Simpson's



Emily Carr—Canadian Painter and Poet in Prose

BY IRA DILWORTH

This is the second of two articles by Mr. Dilworth about Miss Carr. A review of her first book, "Klee Wyck", will be found on page 18.

WHEN I was a High School boy in Victoria an interesting woman used to pass our house almost daily and with such punctuality that you could have set the clocks by her passing. Before her she wheeled a perambulator in which perched a small Javanese monkey dressed in a brightly colored costume. Around her on the street and in the road bounded great blue-grey Old English Bobtail Sheepdogs. In a short time she was on her way back home, the "pram" now filled with bundles, purchases from grocer and butcher, the monkey running along behind her at the end of a chain, the dogs still dancing around her, a sort of joyous, irresponsible, playful bodyguard. This was Emily Carr. I thought of her then, as did most of her fellow-citizens who thought of her at all, as an eccentric woman who kept an Apartment House in Simcoe Street near Beacon Hill Park and raised English Sheepdogs in kennels in her large garden.

Since that time I have had many opportunities of observing and studying Miss Carr's work as a painter. May I give you a brief statement of my personal reaction to it—not as an art critic but as a layman. For doing this I make no apology to Miss Carr myself—she will understand and forgive my blundering attempts. So, even at the risk of bringing down upon my head her wrath and indignation and the scorn of the critics, I shall make a few observations about Miss Carr's work as a painter.

HER earliest work to gain attention was done after her return from a five-year sojourn in England. The subject matter was varied but her most distinguished contribution was made through the paintings of Indian villages and totem poles. Her treatment of this subject matter at that time is interesting. She painted the poles and the villages with literal truthfulness. Some of the canvasses as we compare them with her later work seem over-detailed, seeking to gain a sort of "over all" impression of the subject. Color is rich, composition often daring. There is an almost documentary character about these early canvasses. They are a fine and honest record of some of the things which Miss Carr saw in her early visits to the villages of the B.C. Coast.

The next important group of paintings came much later. Miss Carr had been in France and had seen the new art there. She had met the Canadian Group of Seven and had been deeply stirred by their bold treatment of subject matter. The Indian paintings which she did at this time differ very greatly from the earlier ones. There is the same strength, the same clear-cut purpose, the same rich coloring but now the artist is much more rigidly selective. Certain details of a composition are stylized or treated in such a way as to give a setting for the few details upon which she has chosen to focus her own and her public's attention. Sea, sky and forest become a formalized but highly significant background, setting the mood, the atmosphere for the central figure or group of figures. Choose one of the canvasses. In it the forest has become a generalized sea of sweeping, overwhelming green. Out of that background a great towering figure of a totem strides "D'Sonoqua" stands before you, grim and challenging. The central figures in these canvasses are painted with loving care and devotion to depict the great totems with the "strong talk" and meaning that the Indians put into them. Many critics consider the paintings done at this time as the great work of Emily Carr.

A third group of canvasses challenges attention. In these she turned from the Indian material to her beloved forest. In my opinion it is here that her most characteristic work is to be found. No one else has succeeded in capturing and putting on canvas so successfully the feeling of the West Coast forest, sea and sky. There is nothing literal about this work, nothing even approaching the photographic, and yet the feeling, the quality of our forest is here. The artist has selected her details with such insight that they are characteristic and has developed them with such sincerity that the result goes beyond the physical and captures the spirit, the representative essence.

AND, in this year of grace, Miss Carr has been busy. She has returned, perhaps only briefly, to Indian subjects. Many of the canvasses in her current Vancouver exhibition are done from Indian village

notes made years ago. The revival of this interest came about in a striking manner through her writing. Working over the manuscripts of prose sketches of Indian villages and hearing several of them read over the air, Miss Carr relived the experiences of those early days—great totem figures moved through her imagination again, the forest returned to her with the result that she has, during the past twelve months, produced a number of canvasses which are highly imaginative. In them she is undoubtedly searching humbly for yet deeper things.

THIS last observation brings us to a brief consideration of the twin gift of this great and original woman's genius—her gift for writing.

It has only recently become known that Miss Carr has for many years been writing, setting down her reactions to the world around her in prose sketches. This writing was done originally with no thought whatever of communication with an audience. It was done often enough simply to comfort her loneliness, because she has been an essentially solitary person. It was done too as a means of living over again, in an even more vivid fashion than life itself, experiences which had been memorable.

The writings fall into certain groups. There are sketches of experiences in Indian villages, sketches as vivid and as important as her canvasses; there are vivid pictures of early Victoria and the life of the pioneers; there are affectionate etchings in prose of the animals she has loved as few people love and understand even their fellow beings—Woo, the Javanese monkey, her Bobtails—Loo, Meg, Adam, Punk; there are exquisite, sensitive, delicate vignettes of her childhood.

There is a poetic quality in everything she writes. It reveals itself in the economy of detail used, the rigid selectivity which she practises, the sense of rhythm and form evident in the shaping of her sketches, her insistence upon the exact word and her skill in finding it.

LET me quote you a few passages from sketches included in *Klee Wyck*, a first volume which has just been published. This from *Canoe*:

"The canoe passed shores crammed with trees, trees overhanging stoney beaches, trees held back by rocky cliffs, pointed fir trees climbing in dark masses up the mountain sides, moonlight silvering their blackness.

"Our going was imperceptible, the woman's steering paddle the only thing that moved, its silent cuts stirring phosphorus like white fire.

"Time and texture faded, ceased to exist day was gone, yet it was not night. Water was not wet or deep, just smoothness spread with light."

This from *Skedans*:

"When night came we cuddled into our blankets. The night was still. Just the waves splashed slow and even along the beach. If your face was towards the wall the sea tang seeped in through the cracks and poured over it. If you turned round and faced in, there was the lovely smokey smell of our wood fire on the clay floor."

This from *Juice*:

"I was on the store step, so I could look right into his eyes. They were dry and filmed. The skin of his hands and his face was shrivelled, his clothes nothing but a bunch of tatters hanging on a dry stick. I believe the wind could have tossed him like a dead leaf, and that nothing juicy had ever happened in Doctor Cabbage's life.

"Is it a good apple?" "His eyes squinted at the fruit as if he could not quite believe his ears

and that all the pear in his hands belonged to him. Then he took bite after bite, rolling each bite slowly round his mouth, catching every drop of juice with loud suckings. He ate the core. He ate the tail, and licked his fingers over and over like a cat.

"Hyas Kloshe" (very good) he said, and trotted up the hill as though his joints had been oiled."

These are prose poems, full of rhythm, swift and economical in execution, rich in picturesque diction.

Let me give you one more bit, this time from yet unpublished work. This from *Sunday*—

"At seven o'clock Father stood beside our bed and said, 'Rise up! Rise up! It's Sunday, children!' He need not have told us, we knew Father's Sunday smell—Wright's coal-tar soap and camphor. Father had a splendid chest of camphor wood which had come with him from England round the Horn in a sailing ship. His clean clothes lived in it and on Sunday he was very camphory."

Miss Carr's painting and her writing have many things in common, artistic methods and subject matter. They are united chiefly by one thing, a great passionate desire to record simply, honestly, memorably, what she has experienced in Canada.

I have seen Miss Carr working at her manuscripts, "peeling" sentence and paragraph as she calls it; I have heard her talking and watched her devour the conversation of others, of Lawren Harris, of Arthur Benjamin, of Garnett Sedgewick; I have watched her anger tower over some meanness in the work or conduct of an artist and I have seen her become incandescent with generous enthusiasm for another's fine work; I have seen her gentleness to an old woman, to an animal; I have beheld the vision of forest and sky enter and light her eyes as she sat far from them and I am convinced that Emily Carr is a great genius and that we will do well to add her to that small list of originals who have been produced in this place and have lived and commented in one way or another on this Canada of ours.

"Millie Carr!" I can hear some of her fellow Victorians exclaim with a slight gesture of scornful amazement.

"Yes, Millie Carr! When the dust of your bones is confined in neglected grave plots or blown about the ways of the world forgotten, the spirit of this visionary will be fresh and living still, speaking to generations of what she saw and felt here."

Thomas Hardy's question concerning himself starts into my mind at the moment.

"When the Present has latched its postern behind my tremulous stay And the May month flaps its glad green leaves like wings,

Delicate-filmed as new-spun silk, will the neighbors say, 'He was a man who used to notice such things?'"

Rupert Brooke visiting our Rocky Mountains described his impression of their emptiness and his own loneliness when he stood among them. They lacked for him evidence of the pressure of human contact. Miss Carr has placed upon the forest, the sky, the sea of Western Canada the pressure of her contact, she has commented upon them as the Greeks did on sea and stream, as Wordsworth did on the English Lake District and now, we who have seen or read her commentary, shall come into the forest and feel less forlorn there, less lost recognizing the place as one which has stirred the heart of a human being before.

Make your own
Viyella SKIRT
The British Fashion Fabric that Wears and Wears
GUARANTEED WASHABLE & COLORFAST
36 or 54 inches wide. At all leading stores or write Wm. Hollins, Ltd., 266 King St. W., Toronto

Oriental Cream
GOURAUD
The cream to use before the evening dance. No rubbing off—no touching up. A trial will convince.
Write for Free Booklet Sun Tan

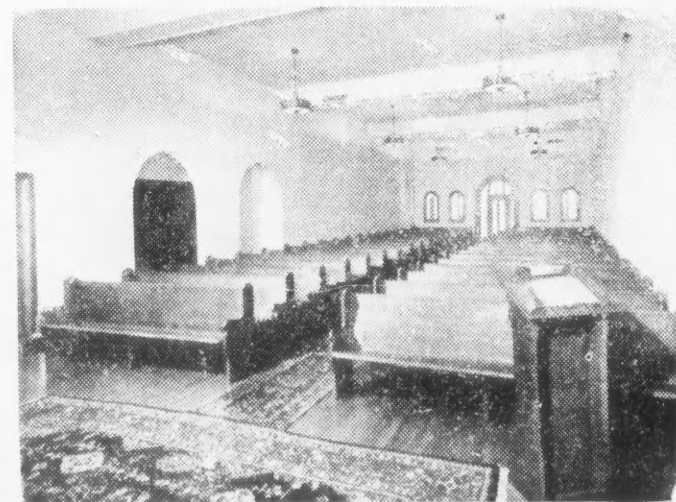
TRAIN-SICK?
MAY BE PREVENTED AND RELIEVED WITH THE AID OF
Mothersill's
SEASICK REMEDY

Dall's Linens
Write for New Catalogue of
LINENS
and
REAL LACES
615 Granville St.
VANCOUVER
CANADA

QUALITY PLUMBING FIXTURES
Save you money in the end



WALLACEBURG
SHOWERS AND FAUCETS
ASK YOUR PLUMBER



- The New Chapel is air conditioned and equipped with Pipe Organ.
- Centrally located with ample parking facilities.
- Chapel and Modern Pre-Funeral Rooms provide every comfort, at no additional cost.
- Complete funeral at prices to suit your preference.
- Established 1893. No Branches.

Fred W. Matthews CO. LTD.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS

665-9 Spadina Ave. (near Bloor) Kingsdale 2101-2102

CONCERNING FOOD

Just Use the Can Opener

BY JANET MARCH

WHAT we really need these days is a whole new set of cook books. Not for us the tender blending of two French sauces, each of which has had ingredients pounded in a mortar or passed through a hair sieve. It's no use talking about a recipe for Bortsch which needs loving care for three long hours; we are the race of new cooks who have taken to the kitchen from necessity when the former occupants left to go and make something lethal that will go bang. Most of us haven't been near the stove since the early days of matrimony in an apartment kitchen where everything could be reached by jumping, and when the lord of the four room manor was easily pleased with a fried egg. Times have changed.

What we need now is a can opener which doesn't skid, and a solution for the problem of what to do about the half cooked Hollandaise when your Red Cross chairman demands via the telephone your considered lengthy opinion on two way mitts. Better take the receiver off the hook before you start although it infuriates the telephone company.

Most of the new cooks find a certain comfort in dealing with practicalities such as making beds, stews and creme brûlée. Like your arithmetic homework long years ago, when it was right it was right and vice versa and finished with, not like the pros and cons expressed at the last charitable organization meeting for they went on forever. Still, all the boards and clubs and organizations can't be allowed to fall apart while we stay at home mastering the attachments on the vacuum cleaner. The ex-cooks aren't going to be able to take to volunteer work in our places, so we'll just have to be a bit smarter about time saving. First on the list of time savers is

the can opener. Do you really know all the things you can make in minutes instead of hours out of cans? Those boiled dinners and skinless cooked sausages should be on every emergency shelf. Don't let your canned soup shelf get down to just one or two varieties either, for if you have a good line-up of thick and thin you have a lot more than just soup; you have all sorts of sauces to brighten up left-overs, there's the making of good gravy for stew or curry before your eyes, and of course there's soup itself, and here we are in the middle of soup weather.

The cod is a good, useful and economical fish, but if he appears too often plain and white he is apt to be confused with wet blotting paper, with resulting unpopularity with the family.

Cod with Mushroom Sauce

- 2 pounds of cod
- 1 can of mushroom soup
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of grated cheese
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of milk
- 1 teaspoonful of lemon juice
- Salt and pepper

Boil the cod gently with the lemon juice in the water or a dash of vinegar will do. Drain carefully, flake, season well and put in a buttered baking dish. Heat the soup and milk and when hot and smooth take off the heat and stir in half the grated cheese. Pour over the fish, sprinkle the rest of the cheese on top and brown in the oven.

Most people like à la King sauce, but with twenty minutes to dinner time and a theatre to get to afterwards it just isn't always possible to stir up the perfect slightly yellow, lumpy white sauce. Here's the speed artist's way.

A la King Sauce

- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of milk
- Red pimentoes chopped in narrow strips
- 1 can of mushroom soup
- Paprika
- Salt and pepper

Mix the milk with the soup, add the pimentoes, and seasonings, heat and there you are.

If crab soup isn't already on your list for a quickly assembled lunch or supper dish put it down now.

Crab Soup

- 1 six ounce can of crab meat
- 1 can of asparagus soup
- 1 canful of thin cream
- 1 can of mushroom soup
- 3 tablespoonfuls of sherry
- Salt and pepper

Mix and heat the soups and cream, shred the crab finely, heat with the soup, season and just before serving add the sherry.

If all the left-overs on which you have been counting so heavily for the time-consuming vegetable course turn out to be a few rather large tough carrots, make this sauce to pour over them.

Asparagus Sauce

- 1 can of asparagus soup
- $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of grated cheese
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of milk
- Three pieces of side bacon cooked till crisp

Mix and heat the soup and milk, and add the cheese and bacon cut up in small pieces. Pour over the carrots which have been put in a baking dish, sprinkle the top with a little more cheese and brown in the oven.

Fish is a thing which is extra hard to use up unless you have time to adorn it with an arty sauce. Try this the next time.

TART SHELLS OF MANY USES

Despite their elegant looks, tart shells are easy to make. Use your favorite pie crust recipe. Chill dough thoroughly. Cut into rounds with 4 or 5 inch cookie cutter or glass tumbler. Tart shells may be baked on the outside of muffin tins or molds—or on the inside, in which case they are filled with dried beans or rice. Prick with fork. Tart shells can replace patty shells for all sorts of creamed dishes. For luncheon have them filled with stringbeans in cheese sauce. Store tart shells in a tin box—always ready for quick desserts. Fill with almost any kind of custard pie filling and garnish with jam or preserves. Or use fresh sliced fruits or berries, whipped cream and coconut. Crumbled macaroons with sliced cooked pears and whipped cream makes a fine combination. Cream toppings may be lightly browned under the broiler.

Egg Sauce

- 1 hard boiled egg
- $\frac{3}{4}$ cup of milk
- 1 can of celery soup
- 2 large sweet pickles

Chop up the hard boiled egg and the two pickles. Mix and heat the soup and milk, and then add the egg and pickle. Don't let this sauce boil.

Of course there is no end to the varieties of soups themselves which you can have by mixing two canned varieties, or by adding milk instead of water. Mushroom is fine mixed with chicken noodle soup. Clam chowder goes well with chicken gumbo, and of course there is the old favorite tomato with green pea which you grandly call *Purée Mongole*.

Any of your sauces or gravies which call for stock and don't all the good ones?—just need a turn of the can opener and some tins of clear soup handy. This method of cooking sounds more extravagant than Grandma's way of simmering on the range, but I doubt that it really is when you take into consideration the cost of the stock bone, the gas or electricity, and your time, which is worth something at least to you. If you go out and leave the stock pot simmering you may return to a perfectly frightful smell and one less of your valuable stock of aluminum saucepans. Be warned. It's happened to me!

CROSS COUNTRY

Undeviating, straight and strong
The Air Force trainers wing along,

Through skies of sunlight, rain or snow,
Upon a charted way they go.

Above the valleys lush and green,
Which paint a warm enduring scene,

With rivers flowing like a strand
Of silver through the quiet land,

Past country lanes and city lots,
And towns which sprawl like after-thoughts,

Beyond the forests built of pines,
Cleaved here and there by lakes and mines,

The Air Force trainers wing along,
Their motors throbbing steady song.

Above the level prairie sites,
Beyond the Rockies' snow-girt heights,

Young pilots fly throughout the night,
Companioned by the stars in flight,

And by a moon which brightly burns,
While far below a beacon turns,

Its faithful gleam a guiding eye,
For men who ride the midnight sky.

CLARA BERNHARDT



**BIG
COFFEE TREAT
•
RICHER
ROASTER-
FRESH
BLEND**

Roasted and packed in
Canada in pound and
half-pound vacuum tins.
Drip or Regular Grind.



Listen to Edgar Bergen - Charlie McCarthy on the Chase & Sanborn Radio Program every Sunday over C.B.C. Network

For Your Protection

All authorized salespersons for this publication carry a credential card like that shown below. Usually it will be shown without a request, make sure you see it before you pay for a subscription. It must show an unexpired date, and be filled in as marked in the small sample below.

Furthermore, all authorized salespersons carry the publisher's printed receipt forms, these are good only for the publication printed thereon when paid for at the full printed subscription prices. When you pay a representative carrying an unexpired credential, and receive an official receipt showing that you have paid the full subscription price for this publication as printed on receipt or credential, you take absolutely no risk. We guarantee fulfillment of the contract.

SATURDAY NIGHT

THIS CREDENTIAL EXPIRING		AN UNEXPIRED DATE SHOULD APPEAR HERE	1941, AUTHORIZES
SALESMAN'S NAME SHOULD APPEAR HERE		whose signature appears below, to solicit and accept subscriptions for the publication PRINTED hereon, at the prices and upon the basis printed upon our official receipt form.—Not good after expiry date shown above.	
AUTHORIZED PUBLICATION		Not Official Unless Printed	
SATURDAY NIGHT			
SUBSCRIPTION PRICES			
Canada and Newfoundland		\$3.00	
Great Britain, British Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates		5.00	
1 year		7.00	
2 years		14.00	
3 years		21.00	
All other countries \$4.00 per annum.			
No long term rates outside Canada and Newfoundland.			
137 WELLINGTON ST. W. TORONTO 1940			
CONSOLIDATED PRESS LTD., TORONTO			

MAKE SURE SIGNATURES APPEAR ON THESE LINES

SALESMAN'S SIGNATURE: John F. Fog

BRANCH MANAGER'S SIGNATURE: _____

REPRESENTATIVE'S SIGNATURE: _____

(See that signature above corresponds with that on your receipt)

**DEPENDABLE
FOR 3
GENERATIONS**



**PERFECT
SANDWICHES**

**BREAD AND BUTTER
OR
HOT BUTTERED TOAST
and**

"BOVRIL"
delicious,
tasty and economical.

a 4 oz. bottle of BOVRIL
is enough to make over 100
sandwiches.

Spread BOVRIL very thinly
because it is highly
concentrated.

41-14

Canada's National Salvage Campaign has four main objectives: to save raw materials, to raise money for war purposes, to give everybody on the home front a chance to help win the war, to inspire a spirit of national thrift. The first two were discussed by this writer in our September 27 issue.

Here the author continues discussion of the Salvage Campaign, indicating what some communities have already accomplished and how citizens everywhere can aid.

You Can Join Canada's War on Waste

BY L. W. J. CROYDON

"TO GIVE everyone on the home front a chance to help win the war." (Third object of Government Salvage campaign.)

One hundred per cent coverage is the objective of the Government campaign for salvage, with every Canadian household contributing its share.

The money raised from the sale of these donated materials may be used for war charities or for National Defence purposes (such as purchase of a Spitfire, ambulance, etc.) according to the decision of the local committee. It is hoped in this way to raise \$1,000,000 a month, or fifty cents from

each household for these purposes.

That this third object of the Government's War on Waste has met with general approval is proved by the fact that the campaign entered its second month with 2300 local organizations already registered at headquarters, and a steady stream of applications arriving daily to bring joy to the heart of the Supervisor, and keep his staff on their toes.

"From East to West and shore to shore" the letters continue to pour in. The people of the six villages on the Island of Grand Manan off New Brunswick have organized. Scrap material collected by them will have to be shipped to St. John to be sold.

The tiny community of Quesnel, far up on the British Columbia coast has signified its intention to take part in the campaign, although their salvage will have to be shipped to market by coastal steamers.

French Canada desires to be in the vanguard of the campaign, as the following letter from the local committee at Namur indicates:

"In view of the fact that you are collecting scrap material for National Defence we will give it more attention."

"More attention." Presumably the people of Namur had been having a salvage campaign of their own previously. Interest is so high that even the smallest communities are organizing.

The value of the drive is beginning to be realized even by those who were most sceptical when the campaign was launched. Already thousands of tons of metals, rags, papers and other items are moving in a steady stream from Canada's homes to Canada's industries.

Here's how some organizations already are helping:

Newspaper editors and publishers have been most helpful by donating space in their papers and keeping the campaign continually before their readers.

The Waste Material Dealers met in Ottawa and formed a new organization to be known as the Canadian Institute of Secondary Materials, with the express purpose of helping the National Salvage Campaign.

"Junk" dealers throughout Canada are represented in the membership, and their aim is to co-operate with local organizations in the collection and disposal of scrap, and to advise wherever technical knowledge is essential. To this end, men experienced in their respective fields have been appointed chairmen of their own group committees. They are "pledged to get the maximum results, and are prepared to make any financial sacrifices which may be necessary to this end."

Children Help

Children all over Canada have been asking "How can we help to win the war?" Winnipeg gave them an answer.

The local Shriners invited the children to attend a special showing of their circus, admission price to be two pounds of rags.

A miniature blitzkrieg was the result.

Nine thousand children descended on the Amphitheatre, and showed their "passports." How to collect them? An unwary official suggested the children throw them to him. The result was instantaneous. Bombs of rags filled the air, assailing him from every side. Fortunately he recovered. The children donated 11½ tons of rags for Canada's War Industries. Canada's War Chest was enriched by \$495.00, proceeds of the sale of the rags, and everyone was happy.

In Sydney Mines, Nova Scotia, Mr. W. H. Cuzner, owner of the Strand Theatre there, offered a matinee show to every boy and girl bringing a piece of scrap aluminum. The children responded by scouring back sheds, garages, cellars and cupboards in their homes, and covered the movie palace with 1500 pots and pans. The metal was sold for War Industries.

The money was turned over to the local Spitfire Fund.

Here is where the Institute of Secondary Materials plays an important role. Reclamation of scrap aluminum is quicker than preparation from bauxite. Thus labor, time and electrical energy are conserved.

But there are some fifteen kinds of aluminum alloy in general service. If these are not separated their salvage value is considerably reduced. Discarded articles are classified by their trade marks, or by the particular use that has been made of the metal, and in thus identifying the alloys, experience of the Members of the Institute has been invaluable.

The children of Vienna, Ontario, have a different scheme. The 42 boys in the school are divided into three corps, representing Army, Navy and Air Force, commanded by General, Admiral and Air Marshal respectively. Various items of salvage are given points of value. An old auto fire nets 5000 points. A scrap storage battery or copper boiler would gain the collector 40,000 points for his team. Collection is on a competitive basis, and by this means the efforts of the corps are recorded. This method has an unique feature, as the boys, by their enterprise and resourcefulness, succeed in obtaining salvage which might not be made available to adult groups. Vienna has a population of two hundred.

The little town of Tilbury, Ontario, by its voluntary effort presented a mobile kitchen to Tilbury, England, at a cost of \$990.00. The funds were raised solely by collection and sale of Tilbury (Ontario) junk. Moreover, the salvage organization had a balance of over \$500.00 in its treasury slated for other patriotic purposes.

Use Civic Equipment

Halifax was the first Canadian city to use its civic garbage equipment for salvage collection. The Halifax War Salvage Committee distributed large cards to householders and janitors displaying the letter S. These are placed in windows to indicate to the garbage collectors that there is salvage to be picked up.

These materials are kept separate, and at the garbage disposal field are unloaded and taken care of by voluntary workers under the direction of Edward Whitman, local salvage dealer, who is donating his services.

Scarborough Township in Ontario collects its scrap material in a little red trailer attached to the garbage wagon, and the householders place their salvage apart from the garbage. In this manner more than 57 tons of salvage have been collected, including 67,080 pounds of tin cans.

Contrary to some authorities, used cans are not worthless. Classed with sheet metal materials they have a salvage value, and Scarborough Township has raised nearly two hundred dollars from their sale. Housewives co-operate by rinsing out the cans when the food is removed, thus making them easier to handle. Already Scarborough Township has donated \$556.62 to the Evening Telegram British War Victims' Fund and the local Red Cross.

These few examples will give some idea of the tremendous scope and possibilities of the drive, and today these schemes are being duplicated in many other centres.

There is no doubt that we in Canada, during our peace-blessed years, have been sadly lacking in a sense of values, and even now that the War has engulfed the Empire, many of us still are grossly wasteful.

Natalie is a business girl earning a good salary, most of which she spends on clothes and pleasure. She buys a dress, wears it a few times, decides she doesn't like it or is tired of it, and discards it. Recently she had so many clothes in her closet she had no room for more, so put out a number and told her mother to "throw them out." Fortunately her mother was more patriotic. She gave

the clothes to a soldier's wife, who made them over for her three teenage girls, whom she was trying to keep at school to finish their education.

There is a double significance in this story, for recently we heard of a community which started a drive for rags. A great many people responded and sent in clothes which the Salvage Committee considered too good to be destroyed as "rags." Thereupon they put these better things aside, organized a rummage sale and obtained additional money for their War Funds. In this manner people who needed them acquired clothes they might otherwise have been unable to afford, and which will still be available as "rags" when they are outworn.

Unfortunately some citizens raised objections, because, they claimed, these things were contributed as "salvage" and the Committee had no right to do anything else with them.

What a foolish idea, and how unpatriotic!

To Promote Thrift

Surely the Committee had the right idea, and made the best possible "salvage" use of the contributed articles. To have permitted these things to be destroyed as "rags" would have entirely thwarted the Government's fourth object of the National Salvage Campaign "To promote thrift."

A few days ago, in a large office building a cleaning woman showed us the day's contents of one girl's waste basket.

The discarded letterheads represented waste, not only of the stenographer's time in doing work twice over, but the printer's ink, time and the paper. Multiply this one day's waste by about 290 working days in the year, and the sum total of stationery alone wasted by that one girl is appalling!

With new War Supply plants continually being brought into production thousands of additional horsepower will be required to meet next winter's peak load. So snap off the lights you don't actually need.

In this connection the value of the Salvage Campaign is fourfold:

Reclamation of domestic waste saves importation of various raw materials.

Re-use of partially manufactured products conserves labor.

Time is saved, and speed of war production is thereby increased.

Foreign exchange is conserved.

Officials at National Salvage Headquarters have expressed themselves as being extremely pleased with the progress of the campaign to date, but there must be no slacking up. "Salvage for the Duration" has become the slogan.

The longer the War, the more imperative will the need for salvage become. As more men are taken from industry and increased demands are made upon production, the greater will be the difficulties in obtaining essential raw materials. The prevention of waste and reclamation of used and scrap materials will become more vital than ever.

Let us then all determine to do our part and put an end to waste, and in so doing put an end to the greatest "waster" in the world—Hitler!

HOMWOOD SANITARIUM



The happiest days of many patients' lives have been spent at Homewood. It is more than a hospital for the treatment of nervous and mental strain. It is a community of beautiful buildings situated on a scenic country site, where good cheer and interest rule. The services of a kindly medical staff—hydrotherapy, massage, diet, electrotherapy, occupational therapy, are all included in one very moderate rate.

Write Harvey Clare, M.D., Medical Superintendent, Homewood Sanitarium, Guelph, Ont.

a WORD of Appreciation

"We wish to take this opportunity of thanking all our friends in the Dominion for their constant and increasing support. Hampered as we are by increased depletion of our younger operatives of both sexes for various forms of essential war service, and by all the handicaps that are incidental to war conditions, we are devoting all our energies to expanding our export business, and shall continue to serve you as long as a wheel is left turning at our two factories."



Josiah Wedgwood & Sons, Ltd.

ETRURIA AND BARLASTON

STOKE-on-TRENT

ENGLAND

"THE BACK PAGE"

Don't You Hear Me?

BY MARY QUAYLE INNIS

BEFORE mothers and children clustered on the yellow beach, the young man walked like a god. At this morning hour, young women and their children gathered in family colonies, carpeted with towels and fortified with pails, umbrellas and canvas stools. By afternoon fathers and half-grown boys and girls would appear and throng the blue water around the diving platforms. Now the water showed a blossoming of white and red caps only as far as the first ropes. The young man was therefore conspicuous.

He wore a yellow shirt, brown shorts and brown sandals. His slender legs and arms were deeply tanned and above his aquiline brown face, the thick crest of fair hair shone startlingly bright. He walked easily on the packed sand, seeing no one, his very shoulders at once casual and conscious. On the wide beach under the clear flood of sunlight, a curious atmosphere of domestic strain lay like a net. There were sharp feminine calls, frantic runnings up and down, now and then a loud smack and a burst of screams. Each young woman in her smart bathing suit was a centre of fierce maternal tension. The stress of supper table and bedtime hour she had worn like an invisible mantle to the play-hour on the beach. The young man walked casual and haughty. No woman herd more than five children. He guarded eleven.

ELEVEN little boys from six to ten years old, poked their running shoes under his car as he told them to, dropped their sweaters into the rumble seat and scampered to the area of beach he indicated. He gave his orders in low, clear, offhand tones.

"See if you can dig down till you find water," Baker, McLain, and Drury came get your swimming lesson. The rest dig."

Loon, sunburned hands clawed into the pale sand, narrow bodies arched to the task. The young man strode

calf-deep into the water. When he turned, Baker, McLain and Drury were close behind him.

Mrs. Gray, in her circle of pails, cushions and sail boats, sat nearest to the young man's admirable protégés. She watched in stupefied wonder as Baker, McLain and Drury, in turn, submitted to being held by the stomach while they flailed and kicked. The young man gave way to no gentleness.

"Ginger up, McLain," he said coolly, slapping a plump thigh. "You've got lazy legs. Let's see you work."

He used no bribes or promises, he neither threatened or entreated. The boys obeyed him like the limbs of his own body. While he directed the splashing of the three, the rest dug like woodchucks, talking in pleasant, normal voices. All of them together made less noise than young Caroline Gray, whose pail had been carried off by her brother, Sonny.

"CAROLINE, hush dear. Here's Sonny's pail. It's just the same as yours. Look, we'll get it full of water."

"I want my pail."

"But this is just the same. Don't you remember we got them both at the same time?"

"Mine's got Horace Horsecollar on. I want my own!"

"I think Donald Duck is much cuter. Look, we'll fill it with water."

"I want my pail!"

"Sonny!" Mrs. Gray called wildly.

"Sonny, come here." She knew he heard her by the determined way in which turned his back. "Sonny, come get your own pail!" Sonny waved exaggeratedly to another boy and dashed off. Caroline roared.

"Sh-sh, Caroline. Look, mother'll play with you. We'll make a sand castle. Help me pile up the sand."

Caroline roared.

"Caroline dear, stop it! Don't you hear me?" On "hear" her voice rose to knife-edged shrillness. She bit her lip and flushed. The young man did not glance in her direction but his voice sounded lower-pitched and more casual than ever.

"Go on back and tell Hardy, Johnson and Keefer to come down."

Mrs. Gray watched the three glistening little figures run up out of the water. She knew perfectly what would happen if she sent Caroline to call Sonny.

"What do you want?" he would hawl. "I'm not coming. Get out of here, I'm busy. She does not want me. You're just trying to make trouble. Get out of here, I said."

"Mother, Sonny hit me! He won't come and he hit me."

SHE looked curiously round. Surely the little boys would resist being dragged from their well-digging. But after the briefest interval, Hardy, Johnson and Keefer came trotting across the sand to kick and flail, in turn, on the casual support of the young man's arm. She sighed enviously.

After the swimming lessons were over, the young man set his charges to play games. "Fox and geese," he announced quietly. "Hardy and Bruce make the tracks." Hardy and Bruce made the tracks, the rest waited. Game followed game, as mothers looked on gloomily. Would Sonny, if he belonged to the group, behave so perfectly, Mrs. Gray wondered. Of course he would. He would respond as the others did to that serene, detached, masculine arrogance. She herself was at fault. When she called her son, she knew very well that he would not come. That was the whole trouble. The young man's confident voice mocked at her.

"Do what you want to for half an hour," he said. He threw off his shirt and walked out till the water touched his ribs, launched forward and swam composedly away.

MOTHERS watched eagerly the deserted group. Now boy nature for they were boys must assert

itself. There would be familiar sounds of quarreling, "Leave me alones" and "I did nots." But the boys occupied themselves very peacefully. Most of them waded out, searched the sandy bottom and came back carrying dispirited crayfish. Two boys filled the well with water and watched their captives swim slowly backward, round and round, while the water sucked rapidly out of sight.

Two boys knelt down so close to Mrs. Gray that she could see the creatures they pushed close together. One was cream colored with green claws and the body of the other was olive brown with bright coral claws which waved feebly. Others joined the owners, challenging.

"Your guy won't fight."

"He will too. He's just kind of sleepy."

"Take him down and wash him off. Maybe he doesn't like his claws sandy."

The other promoter sprinkled his crayfish solicitously, observing, "Mine's half dead but he's still alive."

All the boys had crayfish by the time the young man returned from his swim. He looked cooler and more detached than ever. Along the beach distressing scenes were being enacted. It was time to go home for lunch. Mothers called, pleaded, pulled and finally slapped. Small boys kicked, small girls screamed. Shoes were full of sand, pails were lost, hats stepped on.

"If you don't come right now, I'll go home and leave you."

"I wish you would. I'm going to stay!"

"Jimmie! Come here this minute. Jimmie! Don't you hear me?"

"Don't you hear me?" The feeblest, most humiliating cry of all. Mrs. Gray shuddered to hear it. From the surrounding shambles, her eyes turned to the young man and his charges. She was staying longer than she had meant to stay in order to watch the young man's technique of departure which would be nothing less than perfection.

"Well," he said at last, flaunting his calmness. "Come get your things. We're going now."

A QUIVER ran through the earnestly engaged groups. Mrs. Gray confidently expected each boy to rise, put on his shoes and sweater and step into the car. That was what they would do, of course, in a moment. "I saw a milk bottle up there by the car," one boy shouted.

"I know where a berry basket is."

The young man watched indulgently while the boys ran back and forth.

"You stepped on my fella. I'm going to step on yours."

"Let him alone. You can put him in the bottle with mine. We can tell yours, he's got pink claws."

They were all, evidently, taking their crayfish home. The young man nodded. "All right. Get in the car."

"I need some water in the bottle. They like water."

"Get it and come on."

Four or five were in the car. The

rest shuffled between water and sand. One got out of the car and ran down to the water.

"I found a bigger one. A whopper! Lookatim!" The boy was instantly mobbed. The car was empty.

The young man's voice went up two tones. "Come on now, we're going. That means you too, Hardy."

"I want to wash the sand off my suit."

"Hurry up then. Baker, put that shoe on."

"I can't. I've got my crayfish in it."

"Get in the car."

"I can't find my sweater. My mother don't want."

"Get in the car!"

Three boys had got into the car. Seeing Baker's anxious search, all three got out to help him.

"It's twelve-forty-five," the young man said. "I promised you'd be back by twelve-thirty. Get in that car. Can't you understand English?"

Mrs. Gray could hardly believe it. His face burned under the crest of yellow hair. All at once he was flying over the sand, pulling here, shoving there.

"Hardy, come out of that water!"

"You said I could wash the sand off."

"I said you could wash the sand off, not go for a swim. Come on!"

"My crayfish got lost. He fell in the water and I can't."

"Come in here!" His voice rose shrill as flame. "I say come in! Don't you hear me?"

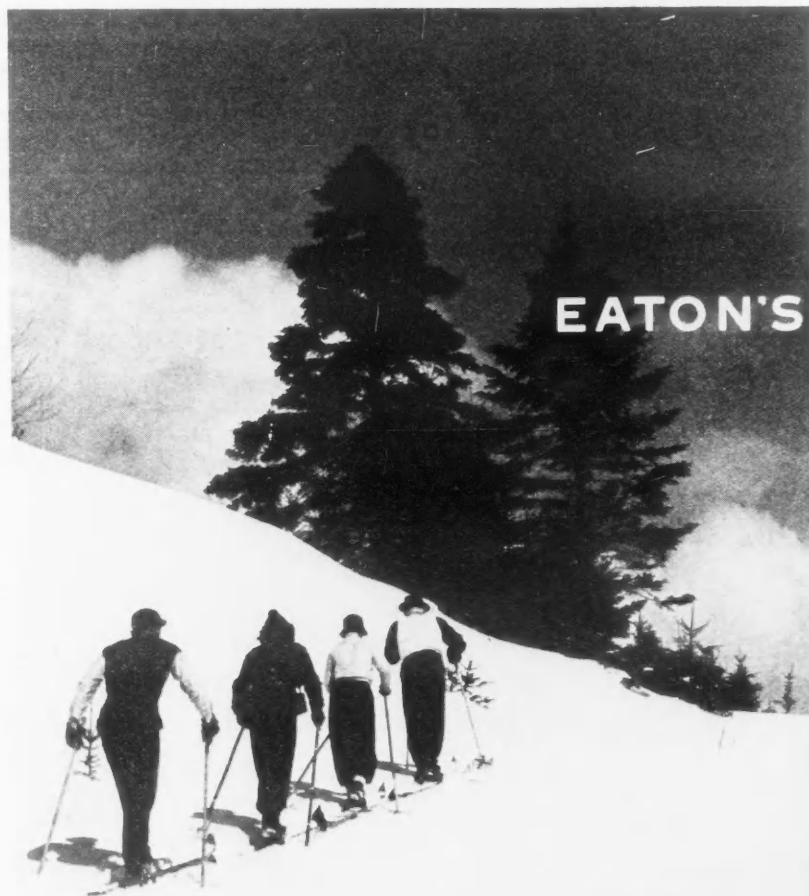


Photo courtesy C.P.R.

EATON'S opens the
"Ski Shop"



WAIT till you see it. You'll want to dash right home and start waxing up your skis. For here's the sort of ski wear to give you the blood-tingling glow of a good ski jump! Weather-defiant suits... light-hearted sweaters... softies in Australian baby lamb's wool from the British Fur Trade Export Group... and droves of gay accessories.

MAIN STORE—FOURTH FLOOR

T. EATON CO. LIMITED

Canadian Apples
are the world's finest fruit!



Aylmer Applesauce is
canned when Canadian
apples are at their best.

Ask for Fancy Quality!

AYLMER
Brand
APPLESAUCE
ALL CANADIAN!

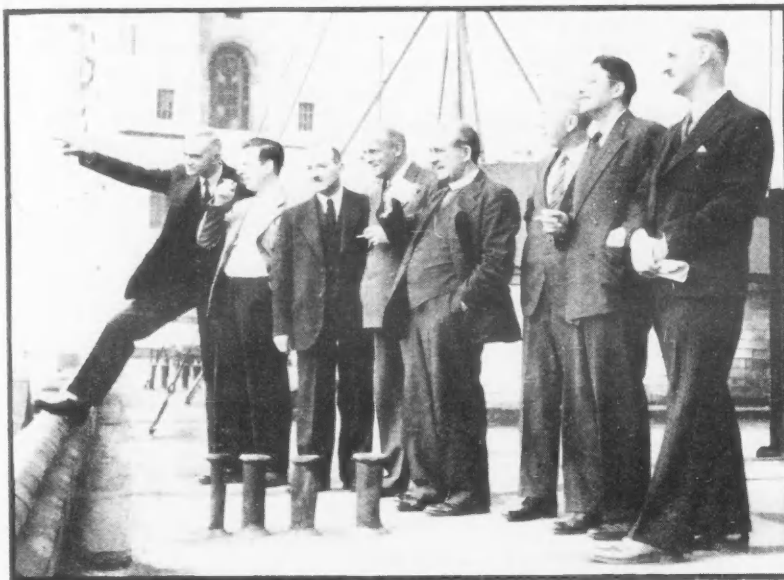
Safety for the Investor

SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, NOVEMBER 8, 1941

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor

The Investor Looks at Price-Wage Control

BY PAUL CARLISS



Recently a group of Canadian editors spent several weeks in England as guests of the British Council—a Government organization which works with the British Board of Education in promoting closer cultural ties with other countries. Here are the Canadians on the roof of their London hotel. Left to right: Major H. G. Christie, St. John, N.B., "Telegraph-Journal"; J. L. Gagnon, Quebec "L'Evenement-Journal"; O. Mayrand, Montreal "La Patrie"; W. L. McTavish, "Vancouver Province"; Bishop W. J. Renison, Toronto "Globe & Mail"; B. K. Sandwell, "Saturday Night"; L. S. B. Shapiro, Montreal "Gazette"; Hugh Templin, Fergus "News-Record".



The editors talk with Canadian military leaders in England. Above: a Headquarters chat with General A. G. L. McNaughton, commander of the Canadian Corps, right. From left to right: B. K. Sandwell, Bishop R. J. Renison, Fraser Gerrie, Major H. G. Christie, D. B. Rogers, Hugh Templin, Canon Chamberland, J. L. Gagnon, W. L. McTavish, Lionel Shapiro, and Oswald Mayrand. Below: the party meets Major-General Victor Odlum, G.O.C. of the Second Division. In this group are Grattan O'Leary, B. K. Sandwell, Lionel Shapiro, Fraser Gerrie, Major H. G. Christie, Canon Chamberland and Bishop Renison. The party returned to Canada last week.



ON NOVEMBER 17 we, the people of Canada, will embark on a noble experiment—an experiment more far-reaching in its economic scope than that attempted by any other democracy. An arbitrary ceiling is to be placed on prices, and wages are to be pegged at levels now being paid except for a cost-of-living bonus payable to certain classes of workers.

By this one broad stroke of government policy, the fangs have been removed from the inflation wolf. This, in fact, is the essential purpose of the legislation. The otherwise inevitable spiral of soaring prices is to be curbed. It must be curbed to prevent inequalities and hardships now; and it must be curbed to avoid post-war adjustments of great economic severity and possible social violence. But what of the immediate consequences? What effect, in particular, will this economic strait-jacket have on the investment markets?

The reaction of the stock and bond markets to the announcement of these far-reaching restrictions was scarcely perceptible. Perhaps this was due, naturally enough, to a temporary inability to penetrate the maze of possibilities opened up by such revolutionary legislation. Since rising commodity prices, wages, rents, etc.—in other words, inflation—are supposed to mean a rising stock market it

Since the outbreak of war inflation has been lurking just around the corner. But in spite of some rise in prices it has remained more of a threat than a reality. Certainly its importance as a market factor has been almost negligible and now that we have adopted price and wage control its influence is likely to become even less important.

Two weeks ago on this page Mr. Carliss discussed the outlook for the stock market, drawing attention particularly to the attractive income return provided by equities at current prices. Here Mr. Carliss discusses, in the light of the new price-fixing program, the possible effect which this important legislation may produce on the investment markets.

seemed logical that with the inflation balloon punctured, stock prices would drop. But since the market had not previously risen through fear of inflation a corresponding decline was not necessitated when that fear was removed.

The Bureaucratic Noose

If the immediate effect on the market is only to intensify the apathy of investors, what are the longer-term consequences likely to be? In the first place it is apparent that any attempt to interfere with the free play of economic forces will tend to harm the market for securities—a market

developed and operated entirely on the basic principle of supply and demand. Secondly, while bonds and stocks are specifically exempted from the list of goods and services to come under the new price controls it is by no means certain that at a later date even they may not be included. One measure of control leads to another; and once the bureaucratic noose is around the public's neck it is more apt to be pulled tighter than relaxed.

There exists the further possibility that a ceiling may at a later date be placed on dividends. This step has already followed, in Germany, the original measures of price control instituted there; and it was im-

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Strike Threat at Kirkland Lake

BY P. M. RICHARDS

IT MAY be that by the time these lines are read, the miners of Kirkland Lake, Ont., one of Canada's largest gold camps, will be out on strike. The consequences of a strike, it seems to me, might go far beyond the temporary suspension of the means of livelihood of that community of 24,000 persons.

The issue between the miners and the mine operators is union recognition—that is, recognition of the particular union the miners want recognized. The Kirkland Lake men are members of Local 240 of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, which is affiliated with the C.I.O. The operators of the mines don't like the C.I.O., saying that it, and only it, has destroyed the harmonious relationship which formerly existed between them and their employees. The operators say they are quite willing to recognize the principle of collective bargaining through elected committees of their own employees, but they are "unalterably opposed" to having the foreign-controlled C.I.O. act as sole bargaining agent for their employees. The companies took a rash and apparently a false step in withdrawing from the hearings of the Board of Conciliation, and by so doing left the Board with no course other than to recommend recognition of the union. However, the companies have continued to refuse recognition.

The miners have been told by their union leaders that the Government will operate the mines if they are closed down by a strike resulting from the companies' refusal to accord union recognition. The miners' insistence upon striking if their demands are not granted appear to be based on such a belief.

A False Premise

But this belief, I think, may be founded on a false premise, which is that the country's war effort can't get along without the gold produced at Kirkland Lake, and that the Government can't permit the community at Kirkland Lake to be without means of subsistence. But is either of these things true?

The mining industry as a whole has been fed so long upon stories regarding the vital part played by the gold mining industry in supporting the national economy and the war effort that the miners have perhaps failed to realize that the situation has changed latterly. The truth now seems to be that with the coming into being of Lease-Lend and our present economic arrangements with the United

States, plus our own present methods of financing, the actual production of gold wherewith to settle an unfavorable balance of trade with the United States is much less important now than formerly. Our war time production problems are those of materials and labor and productive equipment rather than financing.

To produce this gold which we can perhaps get along without at the present time, we have to expend vast quantities of steel and explosives and human labor which are themselves required for the production of the war supplies we really need.

Idle for the Duration?

If the Government allowed the Kirkland Lake mines to remain idle for the duration of the war, or until such time as the gold in these mines was needed, the effect upon the considerable community at Kirkland Lake would be bad indeed, but the Government would not overlook the fact that there are jobs elsewhere today for practically all workers that want them. Thus one normal reason for maintaining operation of the mines need not be given overmuch consideration. And the unmined gold would not disappear or deteriorate; production of it could be resumed whenever it was deemed advisable.

Furthermore, gold production costs are high at the present time, tending to make the use of lower-grade ores uneconomic; thus, not only might the Government find a partial solution of its labor and materials problem in permitting the Kirkland Lake mines to close and remain closed, it would also have the satisfaction of knowing that production could eventually be resumed on a more efficient basis. It may be that the Government has such thoughts in mind and actually would not be at all averse to seeing the mining industry itself take the step of halting production. The ultimate purchaser of the gold, the United States, might be more than willing to see production suspended, since it already has plenty of gold and doubtless finds base metals of more use in its defence program.

And it seems to me that the miners, and the managements too, might well give thought to the fact that there has been much discussion in recent years of the possibility of eliminating gold altogether as a medium of international exchange and base for national currencies. In the face of such a possibility, this would certainly seem to be no time for the friends of gold to weaken its position by halting production.



plied in Mr. Morgenthau's suggestion of restricting profits to a return of 6 per cent on the capital invested in a business.

Even if no actual government order is issued in this connection, however, we may safely assume that the directors of our leading industrial concerns will, in the light of the new economic doctrine, approach the question of dividend increases with considerable caution. They well know the effect that dividend increases normally have on labor psychology; and now, with wages pegged, such increases might prove more embarrassing than usual. Aside from this consideration, dividend increases are apt to be rare as long as the future remains so full of uncertainties. The management of business can scarcely be criticized for desiring to set up reserves against the inevitable rainy day.

Even though industrial profits may increase to some extent, therefore, we can scarcely expect a rise in common stock prices. The move to curb inflation certainly removes one stimulus to the market; and without this stimulus the market outlook falls back on the basis factors of earnings and dividends. Thus, while dividends as we pointed out in a previous article provide an adequate if not a generous return on most stocks, the prospect of substantially larger disbursements to shareholders is not very favorable.

The factors which may depress stock values also, to some extent, affect bonds. But the removal of inflation as an immediate threat to fixed incomes of all kinds did not send bonds sky-rocketing as some investors seemed to expect. The price of bonds—at least Government bonds—is already very high and cannot be expected to show much advance in the face of the huge program of borrowing for war purposes.

Bonds vs. Stocks

Nevertheless the new economic controls draw attention to some of the obvious advantages possessed by bonds over stocks, particularly at a time such as this. For if dividends are to be virtually frozen—or at the best cautiously increased—there is little advantage to the investor in accepting the added risk incurred in buying common stocks in place of bonds, on which the interest payments are at least reasonably secure even if they cannot be increased. Also the whole weight of onerous corporation taxation falls on the common shareholder. As taxes are increased, less and less profits are available for distribution to shareholders. But not so with bonds. Bond interest is an operating expense before taxes and thus bond coupons escape the tax-collector's axe.

In a broad way, these are some of the considerations prompted by the prospect of a rigid price and wage structure. What of the effect upon individual industries? Will the limiting of price advances threaten the solvency of certain types of business or even seriously interfere with their profitable operation? The answer is probably in the negative. Since the

frozen prices are at a reasonably high level, as compared with that prevailing during the past three or four years, most enterprises will continue to enjoy a satisfactory margin of profit. Inventory profits from now on will be limited but the necessity for forward buying will be largely eliminated and this will contribute to healthier corporation balance sheets.

Some exceptions to the generally fair level of prices will of course exist. In some cities the cost of certain services such as dry cleaning, laundry, etc., are considered too low for profitable operation; in others the retail price of milk is said to be too low in relation to the price paid the

milk shipper. Such inequalities will no doubt be adjusted when the Price Boards are set up. Other groups of companies—oil, textile, and coal-consuming concerns, to mention only a few—are largely dependent upon imports for their successful operation. If the price of commodities in the United States should rise far above our fixed level here, how are these companies to obtain their necessary supplies? This can only be done if our Government subsidizes such imports—paying the difference between the two prices and charging the Canadian taxpayer with the difference. In actual practice, however, companies dependent upon imports may suf-

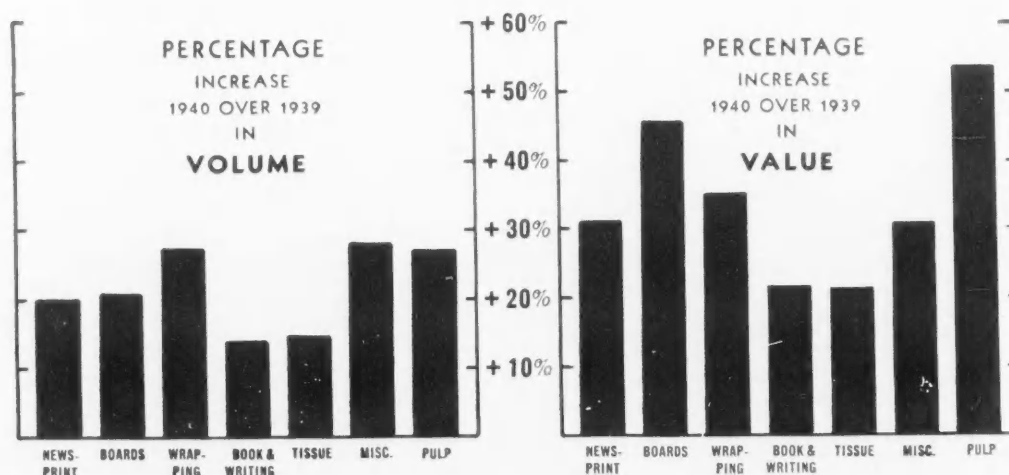
fer from the almost inevitable delay which will occur in adjusting the price differential.

On the other hand, export industries—newsprint, flour, etc.—may be favored by selling in a market with no price ceiling while protected from rising costs at home. Gold mining may also be considered in this group. With a stable price for gold (as long as the United States continues to pay \$35 an ounce), and a very real prospect of much higher labor costs now eliminated from the picture, the gold stocks should soon reverse their recent downward trend. The utility companies, as a group, will also gain from a stable price structure.

Thus while some companies will be victimized by the new economic charter, others will benefit. It is too soon to analyze the effect on industry in detail; but it is not too soon to realize that it is more than ever necessary for the investor to discriminate carefully rather than to 'buy' or 'sell' the market as a whole. Each investment must stand on its own feet. No prediction concerning the future of the market generally is of any value beyond tomorrow morning's headlines. The price and wage-fixing proposals are just one more problem for the investor to take into consideration one more hazard to face.

IN EVERY BRANCH New Production Records

Doing its bit in the fight for freedom, the Pulp and Paper Industry set new production records in 1940, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, and in this achievement every branch of the industry shared.



NEWSPRINT production increased 19.7% or 500,000 tons in the year. The value rose 31.1% or from 121 million dollars in 1939 to 158 million in 1940.

PAPER BOARD increased from 414,000 tons to over 500,000 tons or 20.8%. In value production rose from 21 million dollars to 31 million or 45.5%.

WRAPPING PAPER rose 27.1% in tonnage with an increase of 34.9% in value;

BOOK, WRITING and Other Fine Paper rose 13.9% in quantity and 21.5% in value;

TISSUE PAPER showed gains of 14.6% in volume and 21.2% in value;

MISCELLANEOUS PAPERS increased in quantity by 28.1% and in value by 30.5%.

PULP rose more than a million tons or 27%. In value it increased from 97 million dollars to 149 million or 53.4%.

Many of these products are directly used for war needs — pulps for explosives, wrappings and containers for munitions and food, boards for army buildings, paper to do the nation's business, newsprint to sustain a free press. Nearly all of them are sold in the United States and other countries, thereby creating what has proved Canada's greatest single fund of foreign exchange so essential today for providing the sinews of war. Pulp and Paper is Canada's greatest industry. Every branch of it is doing its part to hasten the day of victory.

**THE PULP AND PAPER
INDUSTRY OF CANADA**
972 SUN LIFE BUILDING MONTREAL



Recently a large contingent of Canadian troops arrived in England. Among them was Batman T. J. Tiahy, foreground, who paid his own fare—\$159 — from the British West Indies to join the Canadian active forces.

GOLD & DROSS

BOBJO

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Bobjo Mines Ltd. is buying options to lease land in the southern part of Saskatchewan and is drilling for oil, one test well being already drilled. I have sold the company and option and would like to know if it is a reputable firm. They told me they developed the God's Lake property.

—B. A. P., Tisdale, Sask.

Yes, Bobjo Mines Ltd., is a thoroughly reputable company. R. J. Jowsey, president, is also president of God's Lake Gold Mines. It is true that the latter company was formed by Bobjo, along with Coniagas Mines, and at last report Bobjo held over \$11,000 of its shares.

The balance sheet of Bobjo as of December 31, 1940, showed \$37,332 cash, \$2,935 amounts receivable and \$20,909, Dominion of Canada bonds, while current liabilities were only \$189. In addition, advances to and investments in other companies, were taken in at \$1,066,726, less an investment reserve of \$194,857, or a net amount of \$871,869, and the company held \$54,000 of Sand River bonds.



HAPPY LANDING!

DOMINION TAR

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Kindly tell me what you think of the common stock of Dominion Tar & Chemical. I am holding some of this stock. Do you think I would be well-advised to switch?

—N. S. K., Fort William, Ont.

Yes, I do. The common stock of Dominion Tar and Chemical has less than average attraction at the present time.

Dividend payments on this stock do not appear to be a near term likelihood. I say this because the company has never paid a dividend on the stock and does not appear likely to do so now when it is faced with rising costs and taxes and must contend with many wartime uncertainties.

Furthermore, Dominion Tar is largely dependent upon the building industry for income and, while it may benefit from wartime building, I think this activity is rapidly reaching its peak, if it has not already done so, and that you can expect a moderate but sustained decline in returns from this source.

The net income for the year ended December 31st, 1940, was \$571,921, equal to 79 cents per common share, against net of \$614,184 and earnings of 90 cents per share in the previous year. Income taxes in the last year were \$714,198 against \$295,349 in the previous year.

WILSON RED LAKE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Will you please give me, as far as you conveniently can, information on Wilson Red Lake Gold Mines. Thank you.

J. S. E., Grimsby, Ont.

Wilson Red Lake Gold Mines owns 22 claims, approximately 820 acres, in the East Bay section of the Red Lake area, to the northeast of the producing mines. Capitalization is 3,000,000 shares of which 1,745,009 were outstanding at last report, and the company has capable management.

Former exploration consisted of surface prospecting, stripping and trenching, as well as a limited amount of diamond drilling. This work returned values, which were quite high at points, but deeper drilling failed to substantiate the surface findings. Most of the gold showings uncovered were in the granite, whereas it is believed the best chances of finding ore bodies are on the greenstone side of the contact.

New financial interests entered the picture recently and they are carrying out the recommendations of E. K. Fockler, consulting geologist, for an extensive diamond drilling program. The No. 9 hole has cut the intersection of the granite-greenstone contact and drilling is continuing along the strike in an effort to locate an ore deposit.

In the geologist's opinion the ground has potential mine-making possibilities. He regards the exist-

ence of a granite stock on the property as a feature of considerable significance, in that the ore structure on all the present producing properties in the Red Lake area is associated with stocks of this nature. Mr. Fockler states . . . in a number of ways the Wilson stock is said to be comparable with that on which McKenzie Red Lake is located, and, on the other hand, the contact zone alteration is stated to resemble the Cochenour and McMarmac conditions which differ very appreciably both in structure and ore character from the McKenzie Island producers."

STEEP ROCK

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have been wondering whether it is worth while holding Steep Rock shares any longer. When I purchased them I thought I was buying into what looked like a great national asset. I know of the physical difficulties that have been encountered and can guess about the financial side. It is the political side that mystifies me. What do you think?

D. I. A., Calgary, Alta.

As Steep Rock Iron Mines, with many millions of tons of highgrade ore indicated, promises to be an operation of great magnitude, plans of the directors to bring the property into production must necessarily be in accordance. The shares can only be regarded as a long-term investment and delays which have been experienced are not inexplicable when one realizes the tremendous tonnage which will eventually be mined. No efforts apparently are being left undone by the directors to bring plans to fruition and these are believed to be rapidly approaching consummation.

Arrangements for power, I understand, are about settled, but the abnormal rainfalls have delayed the diversion scheme for the drying up of the lake. The company must also have a close approximation of the money which will be required before financing can be completed. Further drilling is to be done this winter to secure more information as to the boundaries of the orebodies. The report made by American iron experts is said to have interested additional financial groups in the undertaking.

In the opinion of these independent experts the product from the Steep Rock deposits will become established as having great value and importance over many decades in the Canadian economy. They intimated that expenditures which were necessary preparatory to production could be made without fear of financial loss, and stressed the superior nature of the ore, and the large quantity likely to ultimately be proven, as well as the benefit to the steel industry, etc.

The project has been classified by the Dominion Government as a war industry, which should permit special taxation treatment, as well as certainty of securing steel, equipment, explosives, etc., when required.

November Investment Suggestions

Our November Booklet "INVESTMENTS" contains a diversified list of bonds — DOMINION OF CANADA — DOMINION OF CANADA GUARANTEED — PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT — PUBLIC UTILITY-INDUSTRIAL—and also PREFERRED SHARES. A copy of this Booklet will be furnished upon request.

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED

TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER NEW YORK LONDON, ENG.

15 King Street West, Toronto

When Your Company Buys Industrial Rubber Products

REMEMBER
You can't beat
THOROUGHBREDS!

GUTTA PERCHA
G. RUBBER, LIMITED
TIRES • BELTING • HOSE • RUBBER BOOTS
MECHANICAL RUBBER PRODUCTS

UNION GAS

Editor, Gold & Dross:

As a very appreciative subscriber to your paper, I would like to get your opinion of Union Gas stock as a buy at the present time.

N. W. H., Toronto, Ont.

I don't think I would advise the purchase of Union Gas stock which is quoted currently at 11 1/4 to yield approximately 9%.

As I have pointed out in these columns from time to time, this company, by the very nature of its business, will not benefit materially from the war, but will have to operate under all the burdens which a country at war must necessarily impose upon its industries. That is, it will be

affected adversely by rising costs and taxes and, because of the difficulty in raising its rates, will have no compensating rise in income.

Bearing out the above statement, in the year ended March 31st, 1941, operating income was \$2,670,245, against \$2,463,851 in the previous fiscal year. However, taxes rose in the latest year to \$395,000 from \$262,000 in 1940, with the result that earnings were equal to \$1.41 per share, as compared with \$1.60 per share in 1940. In the quarter ended June 30th, 1941, net before income taxes was equal to 36 cents per share, against earnings of 51 cents per share in the corresponding period of the previous year. My own feeling is that the earnings peak of this company will be limited for the duration to 1941 levels at least and may even fall below them.



Col. George Drew, Ontario Conservative Leader, takes tea with Canadian soldiers at the Maple Leaf Club, London, during his recent visit to England. In an address to the Canadian and Empire Clubs of Toronto last week, Col. Drew plumped for conscription, saying: "It is the duty of the Government . . . to act upon the knowledge in their possession that the threat to our national existence can be met in no other way."

For **WARTIME INDUSTRIAL ECONOMY**
Specify
GREAT WEST BOND

A strong paper, low in cost for all department, factory and order forms, etc. Watermarked.

FOR MAILING SATISFACTION
Use
BARBER-ELLIS ENVELOPES

A size and style for every purpose. Business, Social, Airmail.

Barber-Ellis
A COAST TO COAST ORGANIZATION

FIRE and WINDSTORM INSURANCE

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS:
HON. D. L. CAMPBELL, M.L.A.
P. D. McARTHUR
ROBERT McDERMOTT
J. C. MILLER, K.C.
ARTHUR SULLIVAN, K.C., Wpg.
JOSEPH TRIMBLE
M. G. TIDSBURY, President
E. H. MUIR, Vice-President
A. G. HALL, Treasurer
A. H. THORPE, Manager-Secretary

EST. 1884

The PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.
WINNIPEG, REGINA, EDMONTON

ABOUT INSURANCE

How, When and Where a Policy is Payable

BY GEORGE GILBERT

WHEN a claim is made under a life policy, the insurance company is entitled under the law to reasonably sufficient proof in writing, verified by affidavit or statutory declaration, of the maturity of the contract, of the age of the person whose life is insured and of the right of the claimant to receive the insurance money. Also, where the insurance money or part of it is payable to or for the benefit of a beneficiary, the insurance company is entitled to reasonably sufficient proof of the name and age of the beneficiary.

Insurance money that falls due at the maturity of the contract then becomes payable thirty days after the furnishing of such proof to the insurance company. It is payable in the province in which the insured is domiciled at the time of death, or in which he is domiciled when it becomes payable otherwise than by reason of death, or, if he was not or is not then domiciled in Canada, and the contract does not otherwise provide, it becomes payable at the head or principal office of the insurance company in Canada.

Every amount to be paid to or by an insurance company under a contract is payable in lawful money of Canada, unless the policy expressly provides for payment in another currency. In every policy, whether the contract by its terms provides for payment in Canada or elsewhere, amounts expressed in dollars mean lawful dollars of Canadian currency, unless some other currency is specifically provided for in the contract.

Payment Outside Canada

It is also provided by law that where insurance money is payable, in respect of a policy on the life of a person who is at the time of his death domiciled elsewhere than in Canada, to another person domiciled elsewhere than in Canada, and there is no person in Canada entitled to receive it, the insurance company may pay it to the person to whom it is so payable, or to any other person entitled to receive it on his behalf by the law of the domicile of the payee.

If the insurance company admits the validity of the policy but does not admit the sufficiency of the proof furnished by the claimant of the maturity of the contract, or of the age of the person whose life is insured, or of the right of the claimant to receive payment of the insurance

As a rule, claims under policies of life insurance present no difficulties, and payment is made promptly whether the claimant is familiar with the procedure to be followed in filling out claim papers or not, particularly if the policies have been placed or are being serviced by a competent and reliable insurance man.

Yet there are certain requirements with which the claimant must comply and with which it is advisable to make himself acquainted, such as, for example, the time within which action must be brought against the insurance company in case of a disputed claim, or where the death of the insured is unknown to the claimant at the time it occurs.

money, and if there is no other question in issue except one relating to the presumption of death of the insured, the insurance company or the claimant may, before or after action is brought, upon at least thirty days' notice, apply to the Court for a declaration as to the sufficiency of the proof furnished, and the Court may direct what further proof must be furnished, or, in special circumstances, may dispense with further proof.

With regard to the presumption of death of the insured, if the claimant alleges that the person whose life is insured is presumed to be dead by reason of his not having been heard of for seven years, and if there is no other question in issue except one relating to the sufficiency of proof dealt with in the preceding paragraph, the insurance company or the claimant may, before or after action is brought, upon at least thirty days' notice, apply to the Court for a declaration as to the presumption of death.

It is further provided by law that if the Court finds that the proof of the maturity of the contract, or of the age of the person whose life is insured, or of the right of the claimant to receive payment, is sufficient, or that a presumption of death has been established, or makes an order directing what further proof must be furnished, or in special circumstances dispensing with further proof, the finding or order of the Court is, subject to appeal, conclusive and binding upon the applicant and all parties notified of the application, and the Court may make such order as to the payment of the insurance money and as to the costs as to it may seem just.

Payment by the insurance company

in accordance with such order by the Court discharges it from liability in respect of such payment. If the Court does not find that the proof of the maturity of the contract, of the age of the insured, or the claimant's right to payment, is sufficient, or that a presumption of death has not been established, the Court has the power to order that the question or questions in issue be decided in an action brought or to be brought, or it may make such other order as to it seems just as to further proof to be furnished by the claimant, as to publication of advertisements, as to further inquiry, and as to costs, or otherwise.

"Common Disaster"

An application to the Court, by either the claimant or the insurance company operates as a stay of proceedings of any pending action with respect to the insurance money, unless the Court orders otherwise.

Under our law, where the person whose life is insured and any one or more of the beneficiaries perish in the same disaster, it is *prima facie* presumed that the beneficiary or

beneficiaries died first, but that presumption does not apply in the face of proof that either the insured or the beneficiary died first. Some companies have what is called a "common disaster clause" in their policies under which, if the wife is the beneficiary, it is provided that she must survive the insured ten days before her estate becomes entitled to the insurance money.

Effect of Clause

Without such a clause, and it was proved that the husband died first in the common disaster, the insurance money would become part of the wife's estate and not part of the husband's estate, and through her would go to her children, if any, and if there were no children it would go to the wife's relatives or heirs. With such a clause in the policy, and the wife did not survive the common disaster ten days, the insurance money would go to the children, if any, and if there were no children it would become part of the husband's estate and go to his relatives or heirs.

Any action against an insurance company for the recovery of insurance money must, as a rule, be commenced within one year next after the furnishing of reasonably sufficient proof of the maturity of the contract and of the right of the claimant to receive payment, or within six years next after the maturity of the contract, whichever period shall first expire, but not afterwards.

However, it is provided that where a Court order has been made that death is presumed from the fact that the person whose life is insured has not been heard of for seven years, an action or proceeding may be commenced within one year and six months from date of the order, but not afterwards. It is also provided that where the death of the person whose life is insured is unknown to the person entitled to claim under the contract, an action or proceeding may be commenced within the prescribed period or within one year and six months after the death becomes known to him, whichever period shall first expire, but not afterwards.

INQUIRIES

Editor, About Insurance:

In 1937 I took out a single premium ten-year policy with the Standard Life Assurance Co. In case of cash surrender the company guarantees not less than ninety per cent of single payment. As I am nearing retiring age, I cannot afford to risk the loss of any savings. In view of the fact that the Standard is an overseas company would it be advisable to take the cash surrender even at a loss of about \$100 and put the money into a government annuity contract?

S. M. A., Windsor, Ont.

As you are fully protected so far as all the guaranteed values in your policy are concerned, I would advise you to continue the contract in force until it matures and thus avoid the loss of the \$100 which you would incur if you took the cash surrender value at this time. When the policy matures, you can then ascertain whether a larger income will be obtainable by leaving the proceeds with the company or by putting the money into a Government annuity.

The Standard Life Assurance Company is in a very strong financial position, and its Canadian policyholders are amply secured against loss however far into the future their contracts may run. The company is regularly licensed in this country, and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of \$5,403,905 for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively, and has also \$5,100,000 vested in Canadian trustees under the Insurance Act for the same purpose. These funds cannot be released as long as any liability exists under its Canadian insurance contracts. All claims are readily collectable here.

Editor, About Insurance:

Would you please furnish me with your opinion of the Canadian Mutual Benefit Association of Vancouver, B.C. The man who sold me a certificate of membership in this concern told me it would not cost me more

than ten dollars a year at any time. Please tell me if I will have only this ten dollars a year to pay and never any more.

S. A. J. New Westminster, B.C.

The Canadian Mutual Benefit Association, with head office at Vancouver, B.C., operates on the post-mortem assessment system which time, as well as actuarial science, has proved to be an absolutely unsound basis upon which to predicate a permanent life insurance undertaking.

What you agree to pay under the Certificate of Membership is an entrance fee of \$10, an annual membership fee of \$5, an assessment of \$1 on the death of each member in good standing, and an assessment of \$1 on each member in good standing who becomes totally and permanently disabled before reaching the full age of sixty years.

Experience shows that in the early years of such associations the deaths are comparatively few, and the assessments made on the members are likewise few, but as the age of the association advances so does the average age of the members, and as the average age of the members increases so does the number of deaths each year and also the number of assessments which must be made to pay the death claims. This process goes on until the number of assessments makes the cost of membership prohibitive for the benefits provided.

Let us see what these benefits are. All the Certificate agrees to pay is the amount of the proceeds of an assessment of \$1 on each member in good standing at the time the Certificate becomes a claim, but not to exceed the sum of \$2,500.

It should be evident that such an undertaking is altogether too indefinite for family protection purposes, and therefore such a Certificate should be dropped and replaced by a policy in a legal reserve institution. Legal reserve insurance is cheaper in the long run, and you also avoid future loss and disappointment.

A CLAIM COMING UP!



• Here is (this) step No. 1 in a typical Mutual Benefit claim. Next our policyholder submits a standard claim form. And then his benefits commence.

• That's all. No red tape. No delays. 99% of all claims are received same day proofs received. And even though the policyholder is disabled by either accident or illness for ONE DAY or a LIFETIME, his cheques go out REGULARLY, every month.

• Claims Paid Exceed \$85,000,000.00

Adelaide 5268



34 KING STREET, EAST

\$1,463,589

DIVIDENDS RETURNED TO POLICYHOLDERS IN 1940

... a convincing demonstration of how a mutual fire insurance company, operated for the benefit of its policyholders, can effect definite, clear-cut savings in their insurance costs.

These benefits are available to YOU today. Enquire now—local agents and branch offices across Canada.

NORTHWESTERN
MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION
CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE - VANCOUVER

Commenced Business 1906

MONARCH LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
A PROGRESSIVE CANADIAN COMPANY

Established 1809

CANADA'S OLDEST INSURANCE COMPANY

THE HALIFAX INSURANCE COMPANY
Cash Capital—\$2,000,000.00

HEAD OFFICE: Supervisory Office—8 King St. W.—Toronto

HALIFAX, N.S.

Fire Insurance and Allied Lines
AGENCY INQUIRIES INVITED

NATIONAL RETAILERS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

Vance C. Smith, Chief Agent

Concourse Building, Toronto

THE LONDON & LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY
W. R. HOUGHTON, MANAGER

FIDELITY Insurance Company of Canada
TORONTO

Britain's Propaganda Market

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent
in London

THE British Government is not finding it easy to define its policy for exports. Recent questions in the House of Commons, innocently founded on the experience of export industry during the last year, have asked whether it is the Government's intention to put a stop to exporting while the war is on. The answer was that the Government cherishes the principle of exporting as much as it ever did, but that the radically changed position of the war and of America vis-à-vis Great Britain have compelled a drastic modification of that program which in 1940 implored industry to go all out after overseas markets and warned the domestic consumer that these markets were so vital to the war effort that he must be prepared to sacrifice many supplies for their sake.

The development of the Lend-Lease American schedule is really the key to the change, although it is by no means the only factor which has determined the whittling down of the first war export plan. In a way, the publicity given to the functions and obligations of Lend-Lease has been a good thing, even though it is derived from that worst of possible sources, the Goebbels propaganda machine. Goebbels has prompted the American Isolationists to say that the British, with no thought of gratitude, none of honesty and still less of humanity, have been using material secured under Lend-Lease to further their own export interests in markets overseas, to the prejudice of American exporters.

The White Paper

The good which has come out of the controversy is that the British exporter has been told by the Government's White Paper on the Lend-Lease position something of what the official export policy is. It was hard enough previously for him to find out. The Government had never withdrawn the propaganda which exhorted the exporter to export with all his might. But it had patently withdrawn any intention to develop those facilities for export which include market research and advisory assistance to the export groups which even the modified program had led industry to expect.

Great Britain has been forced to modify her export policy since 1940, when she told her manufacturers that it was vital to maintain overseas trade; and told her people that they must stint in order to export more.

But Britain's efforts are war bent and there is very little surplus for export. But there is a substitute. And that substitute, says Gilbert Layton, is sound, well-managed propaganda.

Now the air is cleared of much confusion. British export policy is to export only to those markets which assist the dollar position of the British Empire. That is the broad line. It is supplemented by the request to the Empire to buy within itself rather than from the Mother Country, and it is founded upon a production policy at home which has marked down exports very low on the list of priorities.

No Suicide

It is here, to digress for a moment, that the real answer to the Goebbels accusations about the British abuse of Lend-Lease materials lies. It is no answer to tell the Americans that they must trust us. It is no answer to take up a multitude of fine points and to deny them and so hope to destroy the basis of the accusation. Goebbels' propaganda does not find its market among people who would in any case be disposed to take the British word for it that the British are to be trusted. The sort of propaganda market he is aiming at will, however, feel the force of the argument that, even if Great Britain were wicked, if she had no sense of economic probity, no feelings of gratitude, no qualms of humanitarianism, no shred of moral compulsion, she would not cut her own throat. What Britain receives under Lend-Lease she needs for her war effort. If she sold it for exports she might gain a

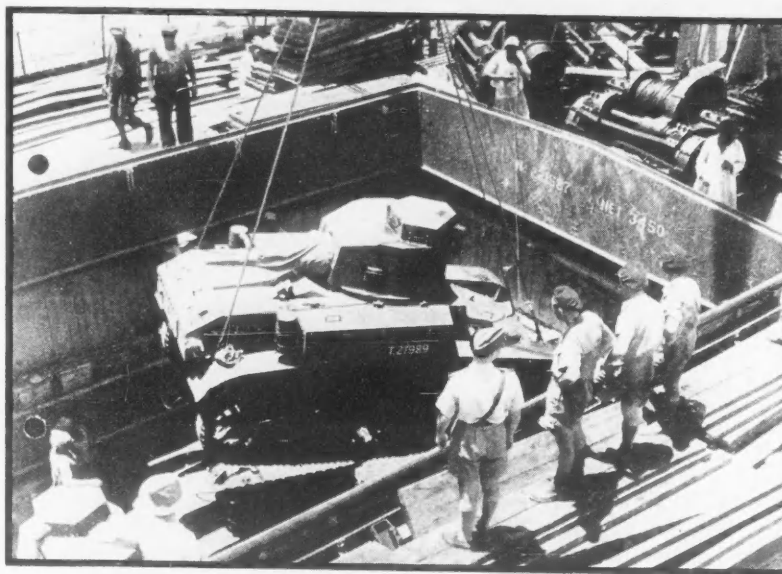
penny but she would risk her life.

On the question of exports in general, it must be confessed that the British Government is seeing a lot of trees but no wood. Quite plainly, exports will not be assisted beyond their present scope except in one or two particular markets. Equally plainly, the basic trend, particularly now that the concentration of industry has gone so far, must be downward. What then? It is useless for the authorities to shed tears because they cannot encourage exports, and to weep still more bitterly because this means permanent damage to Britain's position in international markets. What we want if we cannot have exports is a substitute for exports.

The Substitute

And there is a substitute. It brings in no foreign exchange and it costs money to send out. It involves trouble and time. But it is eminently worth while. More than that, it is absolutely vital, not just to some abstract economic theory that exports are a good thing, but absolutely vital to the maintenance of the standard of living of the people when the war is over. This substitute is propaganda. A market is based on goodwill, and goodwill is sustained by service. Remove the service, and the goodwill must, other things being equal, collapse. Then there is no prospect, except over a long period of arduous rebuilding and fighting effort, of opening up the market again. But goodwill can be maintained, the markets can be kept open, the way can be prepared for the time when it will again be possible to start the service, if propaganda, which the ordinary trader calls advertising, is used.

A Great Britain that cannot export must become a Great Britain with a great plan of trade propaganda. As the compulsion of the war intensifies the canalization of all productive resources to the direct war effort, and the ability to keep any sort of export program going accordingly is reduced, so the great need for a world-wide propaganda campaign is intensified. Export propaganda is the one export which Britain can certainly achieve, and it is the export most vital to her long-term prosperity.



American aid to the British Forces in the Middle East is growing in volume and variety. Here an American tank is being lifted from the hold of one of the ships at a British port "somewhere in the East."

HOLD HIGH THE TORCH OF FREEDOM

YOUR AFFAIRS ARE KEPT Private

When you become a customer of the Bank you can be perfectly sure that your business will be held in strictest confidence.

Your bank balance may be small or large, but no one will know what it is—unless you tell.

You may borrow at the Bank and no

one will be the wiser—unless you reveal it.

You may place securities with the Bank for safekeeping and no one else will know—unless you tell them.

No one is privileged to intrude upon this confidential relationship of the Bank and its customers.

BANK OF MONTREAL

"A Bank Where Small Accounts Are Welcome"

Modern, Experienced Banking Service... the Outcome of 124 Years' Successful Operation.

THE Casualty Company of Canada

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES

IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA

GEORGE H. GOODERHAM, President A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director

LATE ARRIVALS CLUB

(Founded Western Desert, June 1941)



THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that

of Squadron
is hereby nominated a member of the

Late Arrivals Club

IN AS MUCH AS HE, in

on
when obliged to abandon his Aircraft, on the ground or in the Air, as a result of unfriendly action by the enemy

SUCCEEDED in returning to his Squadron, on-foot or by other means, long after his Estimated Time of Arrival.

IT IS NEVER TOO LATE TO COME BACK.

The certificate of membership in the "Late Arrivals Club" which has been formed in the Western Desert and is composed of fliers who have been shot down in action and have managed to get back to their own lines.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

THE STANDARD LIFE EDINBURGH

A mutual office noted throughout the world for its soundness and strength.

HEAD OFFICE: 3 GEORGE STREET, EDINBURGH

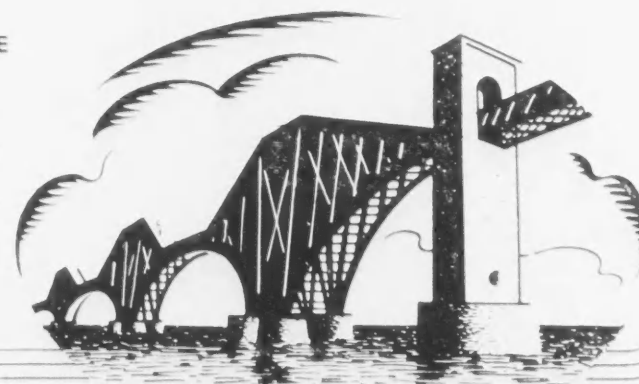
Head Office for Canada: 391 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL

Branch Offices are maintained in the following cities:—
TORONTO, LONDON, OTTAWA, and HAMILTON, Ont.; MONTREAL, P.Q.
FREDERICTON and SAINT JOHN, N.B.; HALIFAX, N.S.; and VANCOUVER, B.C.

UNSHAKEN BY THE WAR

THE FORTH BRIDGE EDINBURGH

A bridge noted throughout the world for the outstanding strength of its construction. The scene of the first bombing raid in Britain—it stands proud and unscarred.



WORKING men in the mines of the Kirkland Lake gold area are showing indications of revolt against the C.I.O. The discovery is being made that the activities of the C.I.O. are detrimental to Canada's war effort. Committees representing loyal workmen independent of the C.I.O. are discussing the situation to increasing extent with the operators, much to the discomfiture of the few noisy agitators.

Miners of the Kirkland Lake district are fully aware of the fact that they are the highest paid industrial

What the Mines Are Doing

BY J. A. McRAE

workers in the whole of Canada. They also know that in addition to this they are receiving the wartime cost of living bonus. Not only this, but they are fully aware of the fact that the operators of the mines are bound by federal law to not go beyond this high schedule of pay. This being so, why the sudden activities of the C.I.O.? Certainly it does not have to do with any possible higher

pay or higher bonus. Could it be, they wonder, that the men of Kirkland Lake are being duped by C.I.O. agitators into direct sabotage of Canada's war effort?

Speaking for the union at Kirkland Lake, Reid Robinson put this answer on the records in answer to a ques-

tion by Mr. Justice McTague: "Our union is affiliated with the C.I.O. That means we are all banded together."

There is every reason to believe the C.I.O. is anti-British and anti-Canadian. The workmen of Kirkland Lake are confronted with the plain truth of making a choice between an organization which is hostile to their

country on the one hand, or throwing in their lot with those who are loyal to Canada and to her war effort.

The pitiful policy of appeasement of the Madam Perkins variety in the United States, and the grim spectacle of what such appeasement led to in Old France, should leave no doubt in minds at Ottawa that now is the time to kick the C.I.O. out.

MacLeod-Cockshutt Gold Mines is looking forward to production of over \$250,000 in gold per month. Output in the three months ended September 30 was \$608,184, or a little over \$200,000 a month. However, the mill enlargement is progressing, designed to bring capacity to 1,000 tons per day. With the ore yielding \$9.50 per ton this would give an output of \$285,000 a month. After allowing for a reduction of over 10 per cent for unforeseen contingencies, a production of \$250,000 a month appears to be in reasonable prospect.

Falconbridge Nickel Mines reports a gross operating profit of \$1,570,026 during the nine months ended September 30. This amounts to not far under 50 cents on each company share outstanding. From this operating profit, however, was provision for \$303,000 in taxes and \$569,349 for depreciation and deferred development. This left a net profit of \$697,677, or approximately 21 cents per share, a rate which indicates 28 cents per share will be shown for the full year. This is before including non-operating revenue.

God's Lake milled 17,736 tons during the third quarter of 1941 and produced \$181,387. This compared with an output of \$219,004 from 18,182 in the preceding quarter.

Pickle Crow has disclosed a width of 11 ft. of ore in the North Vein over a length of 440 ft. Some 4,000 cars of ore stoped from along this shoot assayed over \$23 to the ton. The greater width of the North Vein as compared with the former main Howell vein should contribute toward lower costs of mining, and possibly offset to some extent the general upward trend in general costs.

Morris Kirkland Gold Mines has gone into bankruptcy and the assets of the company are being offered for sale by tender.

Hard Rock Gold Mines produced \$297,948 from 35,894 tons of ore during the third quarter of 1941 compared with \$255,408 from 30,842 tons in the preceding quarter.

Lake Shore has been increasing grade of ore during the current year, beginning with \$14.45 per ton in the first quarter, \$14.91 in the second quarter and \$15.44 in the third quarter.

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines produced \$12,369,332 during the nine months ended September 30. A slight decline was reported in the third quarter with an output of \$3,951,150.

Hallnor Mines reduced grade of ore during the third quarter of this year to \$16.81 per ton, compared with \$19.96 and \$19.59 in the first and second quarters respectively.

Thompson-Lundmark is milling 90 tons of ore daily. In the first five weeks of operation of the new mill the output was \$47,660 on which a profit of \$27,246 was realized before allowing for taxes, depreciation or pre-development charges. This company, the property of which is situated in the Yellowknife district, North West Territories, spent \$475,000 on initial work. Added funds were needed and this was taken care of by Con. Mining & Smelting Co. and Ventures, Ltd., these interests advancing between \$600,000 and \$700,000 additional. This final advance has first claim on profits, following which Thompson-Lundmark itself stands to have its \$475,000 returned. Additional profits beyond this stage would be distributed in proportion to invested equities of the three companies concerned.



Styled for Tomorrow — Engineered to Endure —
The BIG, BEAUTIFUL NEW CHRYSLER
Is a Sound and Thrilling Motoring Investment!

CHRYSLER has consistently made brilliant contributions to the advancement of the modern motor car. And in this great new Chrysler you'll find new engineering features that assure longer life, better performance and greater economy.

Powered by a new Spitfire engine . . . even bigger, smoother, more powerful than its famous predecessors . . . this Beautiful New Chrysler reaches new heights in performance while creating new standards of economical efficiency.

With the famous time-tested Chrysler Fluid Drive and Simplimatic Transmission, the new Spitfire engine conserves fuel . . . using only a small fraction of its horsepower at cruising speeds . . . unleashing dynamic

action when need arises. And you tap this great reserve of power by simply pressing the accelerator, letting Simplimatic Transmission do the work for you!

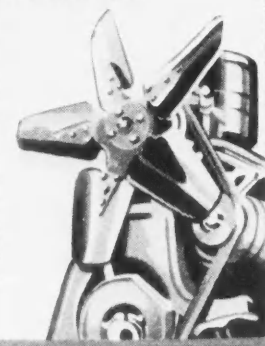
In this most modern of motor cars, Chrysler engineering reaches a new zenith . . . uses all of its resources of engineering leadership to create the most "wear-proof" Chrysler in history with Chrysler's miraculous Super-finish and far more extensive use of Chrysler's famous Oilite metals.

If you thrill to beautiful design, respond to effortless, flashing performance, admire the perfections of quality engineering, you'll want to see and drive the beautiful new Chrysler soon. Chrysler dealers cordially invite you!

New Spitfire Engine!

More Powerful, Longer-Lived with Super-Finished Parts

A brand new Spitfire Engine, bigger, more powerful, yet a miracle of smoothness and fuel conservation! The most efficient engine for its size and horsepower that Chrysler has ever built. And with Superfinish and Oilite metals, the most "wear-proof" engine ever to bear the famous Chrysler name.



BE MODERN with

Chrysler Fluid Drive and Simplimatic Transmission

Why shift Gears?

CHRYSLER ROYAL . . CHRYSLER WINDSOR